ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1930-31

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
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Appendices to Part III.

List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1930-31.

Appointment.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	1st April to 28th October 1930.
Ditto . .	Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel C. E. Bruce, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.	29th October 1930 to 22nd March 1931.
Ditto . .	Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E.	23rd March to 31st March 1931.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bruce, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.	1st April to 27th October 1930.
Ditto . . .	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kalat.	28th October to 6th November 1930.
Ditto . . .	Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E. .	7th November 1930 to 21st March 1931.
Ditto . . .	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .	22nd March to 31st March 1931.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O	1st April to 30th September 1930.
Ditto . . .	Captain R. R. Burnett, O.B.E. .	1st October 1930 to 31st March 1931.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	Lieut. P. C. Hailey, I.A. . .	1st April to 6th April 1930.
Ditto . . .	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. .	7th April to 28th October 1930.
Ditto . . .	Lieut. A. L. A. Dredge . .	29th October 1930 to 23rd March 1931.
Ditto . . .	Vacant	24th March to 31st March 1931.
Officer-in-charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major P. A. Meade, M.C. . .	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Quetta .	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S.	1st April to 30th September 1930.
Ditto . . .	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	1st October 1930 to 31st March 1931.

Appointment.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Sibi .	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. . .	1st April 1930 to 28th February 1931.
Ditto . . .	Captain H. M. Poulton . .	1st March to 31st March 1931.
Political Agent, Loralai .	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Captain R. R. Burnett, O.B.E., I.A.	1st April to 29th September 1930.
Ditto . . .	Lieut. S. M. Khurshid in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	30th September to 14th October 1930.
Ditto . . .	Major G. L. Betham, M.C. .	15th October 1930 to 31st March 1931.
Political Agent, Kalat .	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Chagai .	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams . .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue .	1st April to 30th June 1930.
Ditto . . .	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey . .	1st July to 12th November 1930.
Ditto . . .	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Quetta.	13th November 1930.
Ditto . . .	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S. .	14th November 1930 to 31st March 1931.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey . .	1st April to 1st July 1930.
Ditto . . .	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi.	2nd July to 3rd August 1930.
Ditto . . .	Captain H. M. Poulton . .	4th August 1930 to 9th March 1931.
Ditto . . .	Captain Faiz Muhammad Khan	10th March 1930 to 31st March 1931.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Captain Faiz Muhammad Khan .	1st April 1930 to 6th March 1931.
Ditto . . .	Khan Bahadur Sardar Nur Ahmed Khan.	7th March to 31st March 1931.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Lieut. S. M. Khurshid . .	Throughout the year

Appointment.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden in addition to his own duties.	1st April to 6th April 1930.
Ditto . . .	Lieut. P. C. Hailey, I.A. . .	7th April to 17th November 1930.
Ditto . . .	Captain H. O. C. Bland . .	18th November 1930 to 31st March 1931.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Captain V. M. H. Cox . .	Throughout the year.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. R. F. D. MacGregor, M.C.	1st April 1930 to 30th March 1931.
Ditto . . .	Lieut.-Col. A. N. Dickson, M.C.	31st March 1931.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	Major R. L. Vance, I.M.S. .	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi . .	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E. .	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S. .	1st April 1930 to 20th February 1931.
Ditto . . .	Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A.	21st February to 31st March 1931.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. . .	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Loralai.	Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. E. G. Hillier . . .	1st April to 28th October 1930.
Ditto . . .	Major E. W. Hollands . .	29th October 1930 to 31st March 1931.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Border affairs.*—Except in the Quetta-Pishin district where the unrest prevailing among the Achakzais of the Kandahar Province had a somewhat disturbing effect on their fellow tribesmen on the British side of the frontier, the year along the Baluchistan portion of the Afghan border can be regarded as one of comparative peace and quiet. Agricultural conditions were normal but the visitations of locusts and heavy floods during the summer took their toll of the crops and agriculturists generally suffered from the prevailing low rates.

On the Persian border no event of importance occurred. The Baranzai Refugees from Persian Baluchistan who in February 1930 had entered Mekran mostly returned to their homes during the summer or left Mekran in search of employment elsewhere. Ali Muhammad and Nausherwan, the leaders, however, remained in Panjgur, apprehensive of the treatment they expected to receive should they return to Persia.

In the Quetta-Pishin district the number of raids perpetrated by transborder tribesmen was unusually large. While the number of Tarak-Achakzai incidents showed a marked decrease compared with the previous year owing to the adequate precautions taken, and attacks from across the border on the tribesmen of the Chaman and Pishin sub-divisions were fewer than usual and merely the outcome of tribal disputes, the number of raids directed against Government showed a regrettable increase, particularly during the

first half of the year. This increase may be attributed to the large number of arms now in possession of the trans-border Achakzais, to economic distress among the tribesmen and to the political situation in Southern Afghanistan. The enlistment of a special police force of 200 men and the temporary arming of the tribal levies and maliks were resorted to in order to bring the situation under control and by October conditions had decidedly improved. Of the offences directed against the Government the most serious was the kidnapping near Chaman on the 4th June of Major Farley and Captain and Mrs. Frere with two Indian drivers by a band of transborder Achakzai raiders. The efforts of the district officials and of the Afghan authorities succeeded in securing the return to Chaman of Captain and Mrs. Frere on the 6th June, and Major Farley and the Indian drivers followed next morning.

In Zhob the behaviour of the tribesmen was exemplary and no untoward incident of any importance occurred. A motor road was completed from Fort Sandeman to Gul-Kach on the Gomal river, where it will connect with the Waziristan system when the river is bridged. After an interval of eight years joint jirgas with the Sulemankhel were held at Sambaza in December and many long-outstanding cases were settled.

In Loralai an otherwise peaceful year was marred by an attack on the mail lorry near Wahar in the course of which the driver of the lorry and a police head constable were killed. The culprits were arrested some time after and suitably punished. A dispute over grazing rights affected the relations between the Hamzazai and Kibzai Kakars and a fight took place between them towards the latter part of the year in which several persons were wounded.

In the Chagai district the presence in Shorawak of several well known bad characters necessitated the observance of special vigilance along the border. In the beginning of November one of these, a notorious outlaw from Kalat named Ali Dost, who had taken a band of companions to commit a raid in Kalat State was intercepted on his way back and killed with most of his companions.

2. *Indian States and Tribal territory.*—During the year the health of His Highness the Khan has shown no improvement. Our relations both with His Highness and

with the Sardars continued to be cordial. The care and ability with which the affairs of the state were managed by the Wazir-i-Azam enabled further savings of three lakhs to be invested during the year.

With the exception of a daring raid on the town of Kalat committed in May by a party of bad characters from Afghanistan in the course of which considerable damage was caused to life and property, the year was marked by no incidents of importance and the behaviour of the tribes was generally satisfactory.

The strained relations which have existed for some years between the Marri and Bugti tribes were greatly improved by a reconciliation between the Tumandars which took place after lengthy discussions in May. As a result cases of bloodshed between the members of the tribes were few and considerable progress was made in the settlement of outstanding disputes.

A reconciliation occurred between the Marri Nawab and Khan Sahib Mir Murad Bakhsh, Bahawalanzai, who with his brother Mir Behram Khan was exiled from the Marri country in 1923 consequent on the circumstances attending the death of Mir Kaisar Khan, the then Marri heir-apparent.

Prospects of a settlement of the difficult case of the recalcitrant Shambanis were distinctly good when unfortunately negotiations broke down completely as a result of the murder of four Bugtis by other members of the recalcitrant Saidani and Khiazai sections.

3. *Internal affairs.*—A serious breach in the North Western Railway due to heavy floods in Sind isolated Baluchistan from India for several weeks in August and September. As the fruit season was then at its height heavy loss was caused to the fruit merchants both in Baluchistan and Kandahar. Agriculturists suffered from the general fall in the price of foodstuffs and from the ravages of locusts, while heavy floods during the summer caused considerable damage to buildings and Karezes in certain localities. On the whole, however, economic conditions were not unsatisfactory and there was no shortage of the staple foods.

A. N. L. CATER,

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1930-31.

Land Revenue.—There was no change in the system of collection of revenue which is recovered in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 11,40,610 against Rs. 12,66,572 for 1929-30. (*See* details in Appendix I to V). Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 11,58,393 against Rs. 12,69,664. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,01,825 against Rs. 11,25,997. There has thus been a decrease both in the demand and in actual collections, due partly to the general slump in the price of agricultural produce and partly to the suspension and remission of revenue.

The subjoined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	AREA SOWN.		AREA HARVESTED.	
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils. not yet surveyed.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed
1929-30	358,861	39,797	206,856	13,850
1930-31	401,196	55,314	279,575	26,293

There was a large increase not only in the area sown but also in the harvested area, owing to timely rainfall which enabled extensive khushkaba tracts to be cultivated.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year under report was 69·66 against 57·64 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 65,090 against Rs. 59,151 in the preceding year. Suspensions to the value of Rs. 1,29,193 were sanctioned during the year against Rs. 60 in the year 1929-30. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 39,130 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headman for collection of revenue) against Rs. 50,647 in 1929-30.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,813.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The following tables shows the collections for 1930-31 as compared with those of the previous year.—

	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.
From nomads . .	1,60,983	1,21,747
From permanent inhabitants	62,848	73,020
	2,23,831	1,94,767

This shows a decrease of Rs. 29,064 which is accounted for by the fact that the influx of nomads from across the border was less than last year.

Weather and crops.—The rainfall recorded at Quetta, Nushki and Mach (Bolan) was above the average, while that recorded at Sibi, Harnai, Loralai at Fort Sandeman was below it. The winter rains in addition to being general throughout the Province were timely for the sowing of the Spring crops, and the area under cultivation increased in consequence. The outturn was fairly good. Autumn sowings were also on a larger scale in consequence of the heavy rainfall received in the month of July, but the crops suffered for want of rain in the months of August and September, and the outturn of kharif crops was therefore poor.

In the Quetta-Pishin District extensive khuskaba tracts were sown as a result of good winter rains and snow. In the Sibi District both the rabi and kharif crops suffered on account of insufficiency of the Canal water supply. Tidd also did some damage. In the Nasirabad Tahsil floods

caused by the abnormally heavy rains of July not only damaged the rabi produce lying on the threshing floors but also washed away the standing kharif crops which had to be sown twice over. In the Kohlu Tahsil the outturn of rabi crops was fairly good inspite of adverse winds and want of rain in their later stages. In the Shahrig Tahsil the crops were above the average, but floods brought down by hill torrents caused considerable damage. In the Loralai District the outturn of rabi crops was above the normal while that of kharif was poor. The crops of Barkhan and Musakhel Tahsils were also damaged by locusts. In the Zhob District, the rabi harvest was good, but that of kharif was poor. The same was the case in the Chagai District. For details of rainfall *see* Appendix VI.

Scarcity and Famine.—The Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District received abnormal rain which washed away the protecting dam and flooded the Jhatpat Civil Station. Most of the public and private buildings either collapsed out-right or became uninhabitable, so that the Treasury and prisoners had to be removed to Sibi. The pumping station was also flooded and arrangements for drinking water were made through the North Western Railway. The estimated damage to buildings and the dam was about Rs. 95,000. The floods also washed away grain on the threshing floors and damaged the standing crops to a great extent. In order to alleviate distress which was aggravated by insufficiency of Canal water, damage done by insects, and general fall in prices, an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 was made in addition to the usual Taccavi Loans. Suspensions and remissions amounting to 1½ lacs were also granted.

The Shahrig Tahsil of the Sibi District also suffered from abnormal floods which caused serious loss not only to crops but also to buildings and dams. Besides the grant of remissions, suspensions and Taccavi Advances, free distribution of wheat grain and free grants for construction of dams were made.

The condition of the other two Tahils in the Sibi District, *viz.*, Sibi and Kohlu remained normal except for a slight loss to crops owing to inadequacy of Canal Water, scantiness of timely rains, and damage done by locusts.

In the Loralai District though the crops in certain Tahsils were damaged to some extent by locusts and hail storms, the condition remained good.

Like the Sibi District, the Zhob District also suffered to some extent. Heavy storms damaged harvested rabi crops and the standing kharif crops. Floods damaged a certain number of karezes, fields and property in the Hindubagh and Killa-Saifulla Tahsils.

In Chagai District locusts damaged crops to a great extent otherwise the general condition remained normal.

The state of Quetta-Pishin and Kalat Districts remained good. The locusts however did a little damage in the former District.

Survey and Settlement.—No fresh Settlement operations were carried out during the year. A further survey was however undertaken of lands to be acquired for the excavation of branches and distributaries of the Khirtar Canal in Western Nasirabad. The present terms of settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown against them as under:—

Quetta	31st March 1938
Pishin	31st March 1939
Shahrig	31st March 1937
Sinjawi	31st March 1937
Nasirabad	1st July 1932

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.—The post of Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan was created during the year and Nawabzada Saadat Ullah Khan, M.A., Indian Agricultural Service, assumed charge in August 1930.

Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.—The fruit crop on the whole was fair, notwithstanding the fact that frost, in March and April, damaged the peach and almond blossoms to some extent.

The farm Artesian Well was cleaned, with the result that the water supply increased considerably and has since been satisfactory.

The income and expenditure of the Farm for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 are noted below :—

Year.	*Income.* Rs.	a.	p.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	a.	p.	*Net loss.* Rs.	a.	p.
1929-30 . .	12,859	2	3	19,814	7	6	6,955	5	3
1930-31 . .	10,264	3	3	17,763	1	6	7,498	14	3
Total Increase or decrease .	—2,594	15	0	—2,051	6	0	×543	9	0

The decrease in income was mainly due to the temporary failure of the artesian water supply, which restricted the area under vegetables.

The green and black aphids were kept under control by spraying with tobacco decoction and soap, the process being repeated at intervals throughout the summer. Trees attacked by scale insects (Aspidiotus Sp.) were treated with kerosine emulsion. This proved quite effective.

During the year under report 330 fruit trees of different varieties were planted. Those planted last year are doing well.

Cauliflower seed was obtained from Scotland and was sown in 1929-30. Seed from this crop was collected and sown in 1930-31 with satisfactory results.

English whip-grafting which was tried on pear and apple stock last year, did not give satisfactory results and the experiment was not repeated. On the other hand inferior varieties of pear which were top-grafted with superior varieties last year did very well and produced splendid growth. Top-grafting of apple trees proved less satisfactory but experiments were continued and will be watched with interest.

Many Zaminders visited the Fruit Farm and were given advice regarding the culture of fruit trees and the control of insect pests. In this connection demonstrations with the Lister Portable Plant were conducted in their presence.

Cotton growing.—Different varieties of cotton seed obtained from the Punjab, Sind, Bombay and Madras Presidencies were grown at Sibi in small plots of land in order to ascertain which variety is best suited to Baluchistan conditions.

Taccavis.—The Taccavi Loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the first April 1930, amounted to Rs. 5,44,467 against Rs. 4,69,787 on 1st April 1929. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,89,277 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1930-31 as against Rs. 1,82,325 during the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 1,19,085 wer granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation while Rs. 70,192 were given for purchase of plough oxen and seed. In addition to these advances a special loan of Rs. 5,000 was granted to Mir Allahdad Khan, Mrrri. Recoveries during the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 1,21,606. including Rs. 13,523 on account of interest. Remissions to

the extent of Rs. 24,484 including Rs. 2,381 as interest were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 1,02,409 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,03,559.

Forests.—There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year. During April 1930 the charge of the division remained in the hands of Rai Sahib Lala Bhag Ram, while from May 1930 to March 1931 Sardar Jagat Jit Singh Senior Forest Ranger held charge.

The unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies were as usual supervised and administered by the District Authorities. Natural reproduction throughout the Province is very poor, owing to scanty rainfall and dry climatic conditions, except in Reserve Forests Karbi Kachh, Chiltan, Hazar Ganji and Central Zarghun, where precipitation was fairly good and closure against grazing was introduced. The reproduction from the coppice shoots in Reserved Forests Popalzai and Lehri is satisfactory.

Seeds of various species were sown and cuttings planted in the Nurseries in Sibi, Woodcock, Zangi Lora, Kachh and Ziarat for next year's planting. The seeds have germinated well, except that of Arjuna, Lasura, Nim, Amaltas, Lantana, Trakan, Cedar, Chil, Cypress and Walnut.

Attempts to promote the artificial growth by sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes, were continued and the work done during the year is as under :—

Name of Place.	Details of work done.	Total.
Reserve Forest Woodcock.	Apricots 90, Ash 92, Apples 221, English Willow Cuttings 200, Mulberry 44, Robinia 124, Catalpa 73, Willow Cuttings 150, Poplar 13, Almonds 320, Pears 32, Peaches 14, Plums 21, Amlok 133, Chinar 3, Heaven tree 12, Horse Chestnut 35, Rose plants 244, Walnut 75, Pomegranates 8, Bedmusks 19. All the plants are in good condition except Chinar.	1,923
Reserve Forest Central Zarghun.	Ash 200, Horse Chestnut 32, Apricots 86, Vines 9, Pistacia 597. All the plants are doing well.	924
Reserve Forest Zangi Lora.	Ash 282, Chinar 97, Robinia 42, Mulberry 5, Poplar 30, Ulmus 2, Roses 460, Amlock 11, Tamarik 65, Willow cuttings 3,010, English Willow Cuttings 200. All are in good condition except Chinar and English Willow Cuttings.	4,204

Name of Place.	Details of work done.	Total.
Reserve Forest Dhobi Ghat.	Ash 33, Almonds 37, Mulberry 3, Poplar 8, Horse Chestnut 5, Chinar 4, Heaven Trees 2, Ulmus 1, Amlok 2, Catalpa 2, Willow Cuttings 500, Roses 320, Vines 20 and English Willow Cuttings 100. All are in good condition.	1,037
Reserve Forest Chiltan	Ash 29, Pistacia 500, Mulberry 6, Amlok 4, Padda 2, Heaven tree 2, Ulmus 2, Walnut 2.	547
Sibi Circular Road .	Siris 64, Simbal 22, Imli 44, Dharek 68, Pipal 2, Mulberry 4. All are in good condition except Imli.	204
McConaghey Road .	Simbal 40, Siris 68, Mulberry 26, Catalpa 18, Imli 44, Horse Radish tree 10, Dharek 68. Almost all are in good condition except Imli and Mulberry.	264
Sibi Residency . .	Simbal 5, Siris 25, Imli 17, Horse Radish tree 6, Mulberry 15, Dharek 15, Catalpa 6, Arjuna 1. All are growing well, except Imli and Mulberry.	100
Reserve Forest Gulu Shahr.	About one maund of Mesquite seed was sown as broadcast, which has germinated well.	...
Band Khushdil Khan	Chinar 30, Amlok 55, Ulmus 40, Ash 220, Plums 25, Willow cuttings 400, Apples 30, Pears 9. Almost all the plants are in good condition.	809
Northern Zarghun .	Mulberry 90, Ash 27, Apples 10, Pears 10, Apricots 15, Willow cuttings 1,500. Most of them are in good condition.	1,652
Reserve Forest Mazar	Mulberry 39, Apples 11	50
Chaman Viala . .	Mesquite 60, Mulberry 235, Chinar 1, Ulmus 8, Ash 274, Willow cuttings 22. Most of them are in good condition.	600
Serakhula Viala .	Poplar 25, Willow cuttings 175. These are mostly browsed over.	200
Reserve Forest Karbi Kachh.	Walnut 8, Horse Chestnut 3, Ash 7, Amlok 3. These are in good condition.	21
Reserve Forest Gohar	Horse Chestnut 10, Cypress 28, Ash 8, Amlok 50, Almonds 2, Akhrot 26, Pears 4, Sanjad 2. The plants are generally in good condition except Cypress.	130
Kachh Ziarat Road .	Walnut 13, Amlok 57, Ash 53, Apricots 45, Almonds 4, Catalpa 52. Most of them are in good condition.	224

Experimental planting of Mesquite has met with indifferent success.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 29,277, Rs. 41,726 respectively against Rs. 29,300 and

Rs. 37,684 during the preceding year. The increase in expenditure represents a sum of Rs. 4,340 incurred on account of transfer and arrear travelling allowance paid to the former and present Forest Officers and to leave salary of the former Forest Officer.

Some 1,611 maunds of Ephedra Vulgaris *i.e.* oman were collected from Ziarat and Loralai Ranges and a sum of Rs. 3,222 was realised as royalty.

The total number of offences against the Forest Law reported during the year was 336, as against 321 in the last year.

	1930-31.
1. Injury by fire	1
2. Unauthorised felling	103
3. Illicit grazing	228
4. Other offences	4
	336

The number of cases taken into court was 59 against 16 during the preceding year in addition to ten cases pending from 1929-30. Out of the total 69 cases, 56 were finally settled, leaving 13 pending on 31st March 1931. Convictions were obtained in 45 cases and offenders were lightly punished. In three cases offenders were warned by the Court and then released. Four cases pending since many years were withdrawn by the Forest Officer as the accused belonged to Afghan territory and their whereabouts were not known.

The number of cases compounded under Section 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Agency Forest Regulations of 1912, was 277 as compared with 305 during the previous year. They comprised the following:—

1. Unauthorised felling	78
2. Illicit grazing	198
3. Injury by fire	1
	277

The total compensation realised in all cases amounted to Rs. 2,215-7 or Rs. 8 nearly per case.

Education.—C. S. Harper Esquire, M.A., I.E.S., remained in charge of the Department up to 20th February 1931, when he went on leave and Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A., succeeded him as Superintendent of Education, Baluchistan.

General.—The present year is marked by expansion not only in the Primary but Secondary Education too. Government Barnes School, Sibi and Sanatan Dharam School, Quetta (an aided School) were converted into High Schools. The number of recognised schools rose from 107 to 110 and the total number of scholars therein from 9,915 to 10,235. This increase, though small, shows the steady advance education is making among the masses in the Province.

The number of mosque schools dwindled from 210 to 187, during the year. Total number of scholars in these schools was 2,804 against 3,089 last year.

Primary Education.—This made some head-way during the year. Total number of Primary Schools, during the year was 88 against 85 last year.

New Primary Schools were opened at Sangan (Sibi District) and China Allezai (Loralai District). The Schools at Killi Muhammad Yakub and Akhtarzai were transferred to Habibzai and Killi Zalrinazai respectively. All these schools have been doing well and the number in them is steadily increasing. Total number of scholars in the Primary Schools is 2,355 against 2,117 in 1929-30.

The Quetta Cantonment aids the 4 Primary Schools within its area financially :—

1. Lal Kurti.
2. Station Hospital,
3. Roman Catholic School.
4. Arsenal Peon Boys School.

The first 2 are Church Mission Schools and the last is for the benefit of Peon Boys in the Arsenal. The Schools worked satisfactorily during the year.

Secondary Schools.—The number of these schools is 11 the same as last year; but progress is noticeable in them, too.

As already stated above Government Barnes School, Sibi and Sanatan Dharam School, Quetta, were converted into

High Schools. Total number of Scholars in them is 3,522 against 3,349 in 1929-30. The number of local Muhammadans is 776 against 688 last year.

Examination Results.—This year, the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination Results of various Schools were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Government Sandeman High School, Quetta, (Matric.) .	54	33
2. D. A. V. High School, Quetta .	45	35
3. Khalsa High School, Quetta .	35	25
4. Loralai High School	6	6
5. Government Sandeman High School, Quetta (School Leaving Certificate Examination) . .	12	3

In the Middle School Examination 173 passed out of 211 candidates appearing.

Female education.—The number of Girls' Schools in the Province was the same as last year. Five Secondary and 3 Primary. Total number of girls in all Schools rose from 1,082 to 1,288.

Twenty-three girls went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab Education Department for female candidates, out of whom 21 were declared successful.

European Schools.—In the Cambridge Examination candidates given below passed from the two schools :—

	Grammer School.	Convent School.
Senior Cambridge . . .	6	4
Junior Cambridge . . .	1	...
Preliminary	6	2

Normal School.—All the 12 candidates appearing in the Junior Vernacular Examination passed.

Mulla Class.—This was the 4th year of the Class. Five Mullas passed.

Scouting.—At the last Census total strength was 229 scouts and 223 cubs against 230 scouts and 200 cubs last year.

Fort Sandeman Troop has been recognized.

This institution is growing popular in Schools.

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown below :—

Income.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality .	11,301	11,215
2. Contribution from Cantonment .	300	300
3. Contribution from Local Fund .	15,183	16,144
4. Contribution towards leave and pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School . .	425	434
5. Fees	20,040	20,480

Expenditure.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Provincial Revenues . . .	2,78,953	2,78,600
2. Municipal Fund . . .	34,149	34,672
3. Local Fund	33,485	32,570
4. Fees	87,672	82,965
5. Subscription and others . .	42,186	36,528
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary School . . .	21,240	21,240
7. P. W. D. Expenditure on educational buildings . . .	20,814	13,179
8. Expenditure on building from private bodies	26,663	19,981
9. Works (P. W. D.) . . .	8,607	...

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the undermentioned **Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 3,90,288 against Rs. 4,05,296 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,03,286 against Rs. 4,01,687 :—**

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Town Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

The Loralai and Sibi Bazar Funds were able to make further investments of Rs. 11,125 and Rs. 2,725 respectively during the year under report raising the total of their investments to Rs. 14,875 and Rs. 69,056 respectively.

Municipal Funds.—Quetta is the only town in the Province with a Municipality. The number of members of the Municipal Committee during the year under report was 38 against 37 in the preceding year, of whom 33 were non-officials. Thirty-one meetings (of which twenty-two were ordinary and nine special) were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 60·44 per cent. against 61·85 per cent. during the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs 7,53,854 and expenditure to Rs. 7,58,473 against Rs. 7,10,151 and Rs. 6,53,819 respectively for the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 1,07,672 was spent on macadamising and remetalling of roads in the town and civil lines.

The Municipality paid the ninth instalment of Rs. 34,353-6-7, *i.e.*, principal *plus* interest towards Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000 during the year under report. The outstanding balance at the close of the year remained Rs. 1,50,000.

Trade.—No goods belonging to the Afghan Government were exported *viâ* Chaman during the year 1929-30. Details of trade goods passing through India from Overseas and exported by the Chaman Killa-i-Jadid route which are exempt from the payment of Indian customs duties under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, are given in the sub-joined table :—

Serial No.	Description of goods.	Number of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.	
			Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
1	Cloth	5,091	7,185	2	10	9,06,903	7	6	1,71,526	9
2	Sugar	24,387	48,970	1	24½	2,77,028	4	0	2,85,622	6
3	Tea	2,587	2,759	3	10½	2,24,799	6	6	34,562	9
4	Kerosene oil	7,776	1,779	2	4	11,081	1	0	3,314	0
5	Vegetable Ghee	329	333	1	13	9,007	8	0	1,350	10

Serial No.	Description of goods.	Number of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.	
			Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
6	Sulphur Matches	284	524	0	0	20,350	0	0	21,600	0
7	Imitation gold and silver thread.	12	22	3	10	4,030	14	0	604	8
8	Cutlery	61	68	1	16	7,732	15	0	1,159	4
9	Earthen and porcelain ware.	25	44	2	1	1,205	11	0	180	15
10	Soap	3	4	2	26	389	4	0	58	6
11	Copper and yellow sheets.	322	792	3	27¾	44,391	11	0	6,686	11
12	Stationery, papers, etc.	126	320	2	12	4,993	7	0	1,449	9
13	Glass beads	22	25	2	10	1,604	6	0	442	10
14	Battery unit cell	2	3	1	0	255	11	0	31	10
15	Mouth Organs	4	6	0	0	934	0	0	280	3
16	Iron pad locks	38	49	3	8	2,001	4	0	356	1
17	Mirrors	13	9	2	0	983	8	0	147	10
18	Swan Ink	8	12	1	3	687	1	0	106	12
19	Needles	8	9	3	0	825	0	0	123	15
20	Boot polish	4	10	1	20	403	10	0	60	9
21	Buttons	8	12	2	20	899	2	0	134	13
22	Lamps	68	142	1	19	3,219	0	0	483	3
23	Tea Black	32	24	1	25	1,567	9	0	235	2
24	Soda	1	7	3	10	55	7	0	8	5
25	Sewing threads	4	6	3	0	859	4	0	42	15
26	Motor and lorries	9	230	2	14	13,391	9	0	2,008	13
27	Curious oil	4	16	0	16	159	12	0	15	7
28	Pearl Beads	11	20	1	0	1,224	0	0	367	3
29	Scissors Cigarettes	12	20	0	4	3,242	4	0	2,520	0
30	Acid crystal	1	1	0	15	100	7	0	15	1
31	Tin Blocks	152	86	0	0	13,652	10	0	1,899	10
32	Cossia	150	110	0	24	1,655	0	0	247	4

Serial No.	Description of goods.	Number of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.	
			Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
33	Dry Ginger	20	17	3	5	450	0	0	67	8
34	Rifles	56	68	0	15	6,600	12	0	2,320	3
35	Cartridges	35	35	0	0	1,843	15	0	553	3
36	Playing Cards	8	9	3	1	707	9	0	221	1
37	Red Beets	32	17	0	22	412	4	0	61	12
38	Cotton Caps	2	5	0	12	316	14	0	47	9
39	Wooden Combs	8	13	2	0	1,281	6	0	192	3
40	Copper sulphate	2	2	0	22	40	0	0	6	0
41	Window glasses	100	46	1	20	293	4	0	44	0
42	Rubber Shoes	3	9	0	0	322	6	0	48	5
43	Colours	21	16	2	22	1,549	1	0	232	7
44	Coffee	2	5	0	9	349	5	0	52	6
45	Salammoniac	5	5	1	19	87	8	0	13	2
46	Enamelled Basin	7	8	2	19	251	1	0	37	11
47	Glass Gloves	1	2	0	0	62	4	0	9	5
	Total	41,856	63,874	0	4¾	15,74,206	10	0	5,41,519	4
	Total for preceding year	35,852	46,694	1	6	18,34,637	2	0	3,46,631	7

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of about Rs. 2,60,430 in the value of goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report, but expansion was affected by certain adverse cirumstances of which the following deserve mention :—

1. World wide depression in Trade.
2. Closure of the Kandahar Herat route from December 1930 to March 1931 on account of heavy rains and overflowing of the Helmand.
3. Exploitation of the Herat markets by Russian traders who are said to have taken wool from the people in exchange for cloth on more favourable terms than those prevailing at Chaman.

4. Fall in the exchange rate of the Kabuli rupee.

The Electrical materials belonging to the Afghan Government referred in last years report, were still lying at Chaman when the year closed. In addition a consignment of cement the property of the Afghan Government is also lying in the Chaman Bazar.

The change of Headquarters of the Afghan Trade Agent from Quetta to Chaman took place on the 23rd March 1931, *i.e.*, before the close of the year.

Railway Breaches.—The North Western Railway line was breached in July for some 3 to 4 miles between Sultan Kot and Shikarpur and through running was not resumed until 15th September.

It was immediately realised that this break in communications might have very serious results in Quetta which depends for all supplies on the Punjab and Sind. The following measures were adopted to meet the emergency:—

(1) At a special meeting of the Quetta Municipality to which were summoned all the prominent members of the trading community, it was decided to appoint a Watch and Ward Committee to keep a watch on prices and the economic situation.

(2) At the instance of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, a Committee was formed to meet every day and decide what supplies were essential to meet the requirements of the Military Garrison and the Civil Community so that special arrangements might be made with the Railway for their import into Quetta.

(3) In pursuance of this policy priority certificates were issued to merchants to enable them to look such articles as were most urgently required.

(4) To assist the Railway in transporting *bona fide* passengers and essential commodities covered by priority certificates, a Civil Official was detailed for duty at Sikarpur. A Military Officer was at the same time detailed to act in a similar capacity as regards military personnel and Military stores.

With the co-operation of the "Burmah Shell Company" and of the retail petrol dealers of the town, the issue of petrol was restricted to 200 gallons a week, and priority on the railway was given to petrol dispatched by the "Burmah Shell Company" from Karachi. In this way all essential services were maintained and a dangerous situation was averted. Similar arrangements were made as regards kerosine oil with the co-operation of Burmah Shell and Standard Oil Companies.

As regards Sugar the sugar marchants were summoned by the Watch and Ward Committee and voluntarily agreed to sell at the rate of 6 annas per seer.

There was a considerable shortage of certain essential medicines, and arrangements were made with the importers concerned that consignments should be sent in agreed quantities to the Civil Control Officer Shikarpur for transport across the breaches.

It may be noted that during the whole of the period there was no serious rise in the price of any essential commodity and no hardship was caused to any class of the population.

Boiler.—There were 48 working boilers in Baluchistan of which 38 were passed and certificates issued, 10 were issued with temporary certificates, owing to alterations and repairs which were being carried out. Final inspections were not made in time owing to the necessity of consulting the convenience of the owners in making all such inspection especially where such boilers are used in seasonable capacities.

The total number of boilers on the list on 31st March 1931 was 87, made up as follows:—

	48	in work.
	23	condemned.
	10	on the Army reserve list.
	6	were not used during the year.
Total	87	

The general condition of these boilers which are all old, is such that three, four and some times six inspections have to be made of each boiler before a certificate of use can be

issued. No less than 200 inspections were made during the year.

As a result of the care taken in the inspection of boilers only one minor accident occurred during the year, when a lead plug blew in a Military steam roller : One boiler was condemned during this year.

The total fees recovered were . Rs. 1,465

The general condition of boilers has improved and cleanliness and care exercised by owners and drivers is now most marked, where previously dirt and neglect ruled.

Factory.—There were 13 factories in the Agency during the year under report and all of them complied with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act,

There were 26 minor accidents during the year all in the Quetta Arsenal.

Electricity.—There were 17 electrical installations in the Province of which 5 were cinemas.

The Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, increased its capacity by 150 K. V. A, the total load connected being 649·38 killowats. 22 main extensions were carried out by the Company during the year. All of them were inspected and passed by the Inspector before they were brought into use.

All the other installations were in good condition electrically and mechanically.

There were four accidents during the year, one fatal, one serious and two minor. The fatal accident occurred through the cleaner of the engine endeavouring to start the engine by swinging on the flywheel, which procedure was definitely against the printed rules of the power house.

The Inspector prepared and designed Electrification Schemes for the towns of Chaman, Pishin and Sibi.

Mines and Minerals.—Coal and chromite were, as before, the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked, and of which accounnts were maintained.

Owing to their being situated in the Kalat State the coal mines worked at Mach in the Bolan Pass and those in the Satakzai Tribal Area near Quetta, remained outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act, which does not apply to them. However, the provisions of the Act, the Indian

Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and the Rules prescribed thereunder were taken as a guide in the working of these mines.

All the coal and chromite mines were worked on mining leases granted by the local Administration. No prospecting or exploring licenses were in force.

The year opened with the following numbers of mining leases in force :--

Mineral.	Number of leases.	Area covered. Acres.
(*i*) Chromite . .	103	3,303
(*ii*) Coal :—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.	29	2,545·70
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.	12	1,073

No fresh leases were granted during the year, but permission was granted in January 1931 to Mir Surat Khan Panezai of Kachh, to commence working two new coal mining leases in the vicinity of Khost, Shahrig Tahsil, Sibi District.

During the year under report two lease holders tendered notices for the surrender of their coal mining leases.

Three cases of unauthorised coal mining operations were detected during the year. They were pending when the year closed.

One lease of 20 acres for mining asbestos also remained in force throughout the year but was not worked.

During the year under report the Burmah Oil Company were informed that as the mineral rights in the Bolan Pass belonged to His Highness the Khan of Kalat any mining lease would, therefore, have to be granted by the Khan, and that it was for the Company to negotiate the conditions with His Highness.

Accordingly the Company's Geologist, Mr. Vachell, visited Baluchistan in January 1931 in order to ascertain

the conditions under which the Company should operate and also to discuss terms for the issue of a prospecting license. This latter was pending when the year came to a close.

A levy post was maintained throughout the year for the protection of the Company's buildings and material. Necessary repairs were carried out to the buildings.

On 11th September 1930 the Burmah Oil Company applied for a prospecting license in respect of an area of 5·86 sq. miles covering the Southerly extension of the Kirta anticline called the Drajbent area. This also was pending at the close of the year.

In the tables appended below are compared the out-put and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding :—

Year.	Coal. Tons.	Chromite. Tons.
(*a*) *Out-put.*		
1929-30	16,940·5	17,906
1930-31	15,800·15	25,337·8
(*b*) *Export.*		
1929-30	16,533·10	19,222·6
1930-31	15,285·5	19,743·18

There was an increase in both the out-put and export of chromite and a decrease in those of coal during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

The out-put and export of coal decreased, both in the case of mines subject to the Indian Mines Act and of those not so subject.

Save in the case of one coal mine at Shahrig in the Sibi District, the supply of labour was sufficient.

An average of 639 adult male persons were employed daily in the coal and chromite mining industry throughout the Province during the year under report. Out of this number 343 persons were employed below ground.

No children under the age of 13 years or female lobourers were employed.

The labourers were drawn from the local population, the Punjab and Mekran, with a few transborder nomads.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 20,403-12 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 18,500-11 in the previous year. The expansion is due to the increased export of chromite and recovery of arrears outstanding at the close of previous year.

A sum of Rs. 20-6 due from Mr. Clements on account of dead and surface rents of his coal mines at Mach was written off during the year under report, being irrecoverable.

Two fatal and three serious accidents were reported during the year. One fatal accident occurred in coal mine, lease No. 14, near Quetta, where three men died of drowning, while the other occurred in Khan Bahadur Patel's coal mine, lease No. 94 at Shahrig in the Sibi District, where one man died of injuries sustained by the fall of a piece of rock from the side of the mine. The three serious accidents occurred in the chromite mines of the Baluchistan Chrome Company near Hindubagh.

No accidents were reported from mines not subject to the Indian Mines Act.

Lesser minerals, limestone and clay, were extracted to a certain extent in Mekran.

Working of Workmen's compensation Act 1923.—In all thirty two accidents occurred during the year under report. Of this number two resulted in deaths in coal mines, one in permanent disablement in the Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ltd., three in temporary disablements in the Chromite Mines near Hindubagh and 26 in temporary disablements in the Quetta Arsenal.

Please see appendices XI and XII for returns prescribed by the Government of India in their Department of Industries and Labour letter No. L-1189, dated the 7th July 1924.

The 26 persons temporarily disabled in the Quetta Arsenal were paid no compensation but were, allowed daily wages during the period of disablement. The Quetta

Arsenal, however, paid a sum of Rs. 1,387-8 as compensation in respect of a fatal accident which occurred in 1928. The Quetta Electric Supply, Co., Ltd., also paid a sum of Rs.84 as compensation in respect of one case of permanent disablement.

The Commissioner in the Quetta-Pishin District disposed of one case of payment of compensation.

Appendices XI and XII prepared from returns submitted by the various factory and mine owners show that :—

(a) the average daily number of persons employed in factories and mines was adults 1887 against 8667 in the previous year.

(b) the number of accidents resulting in deaths was two against 3 in the previous year.

(c) the number of accidents resulting in permanent disablement was 1 against 8 in the previous year.

(d) the number of accidents resulting in temporary disablements was 29 against 32 in the previous year.

No deaths and no permanent or temporary disablements occurred from any occupational disease in any of the factories in Baluchistan.

Judicial.—Civil and Criminal suits between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan but residing in Quetta and small urban areas are disposed of by the regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the Appendices XIII and XIV. Cases between tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgas) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 4,962 against 4,749 for 1929. The increase was mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The number of execution applications before the regular courts during 1930 was 4,337 against 4,0 24 in 1929, valued at Rs. 11,29,390 in the aggregate as against Rs. 9,02,878 in 1929. Of this amount Rs. 1,33,177 or 11·79 per cent. were realised against Rs. 1,44,019 or 15·95 per cent. in 1929.

The total number of civil appeals and revision applications instituted during the year 1930 was 382 against 324 in 1929, the increase being in the High Court. The average duration was 61 days.

Criminal cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted decreased from 5,026 in 1929 to 4,839 in 1930. The decrease occurred in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The total number of under-trial prisoners was 6,508 against 6,033 in 1929. Of these 2,518 were acquitted or discharged, 3,724 were convicted, 35 died or escaped and 231 remained under-trial at the close of the year. 731 persons were imprisoned, 3,073 were fined, 28 were whipped and 35 persons were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour. Of the last category 21 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.

During the year under report one person was condemned to death and one sentenced to transportation for life.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 22,633, of which Rs. 10,270 was recovered. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 8,309.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1930 was 956 against 882 during 1929. Out of these, the registration of 3 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,674 against Rs. 5,939 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 3,154 against Rs. 3,053.

At the end of the year under report there were two Joint Stock Companies, namely, "The Quetta Club, Limited" and "The Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited."

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 78 against Rs. 39 in the preceding year.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in the Baluchistan Jails was 726 against 467·19, and eight thousand two hundred and fourteen prisoners were received during the year against seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four in the previous year.

—

The following table gives the salient figures for the Jails and Lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per annum per head.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Quetta District Jail . .	88	64·11	4·0	4·55
Sibi District Jail . .	101	66·91	·89	·88
Quetta-Pishin Sub Jails and Lock-ups.	58	107·20	·57	·98
Sibi Sub Jails and Lock-ups .	45	39·09	...	...
Bolan Pass Nushki and Kachhi Railway Tahsil.	6	106·0	...	...
Chagai District	7	52·66	...	...
Loralai District . .	102	42·28	4·83	4·74
Zhob District . . .	60	37·37	3·18	5·3
Central Jail, Mach . .	256	46·88	8·16	3·19
Total for 1930 .	*723	55·23	21·63	2·99
Total for 1929 .	461·76	66·12	13·58	2·94

*These figures exclude the number of such under-trial prisoners in Zhob as were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was 1,98,003 against Rs. 89,961, the cost per head being Rs. 273·86 against Rs. 194-13-2 in the previous year. The increase in the cost of maintenance is due to heavy initial expenditure having been incurred on the establishment of the new Central Jail at Mach.

During the year under report, one under-trial prisoner and one convict escaped from the Sibi Jail, but both were recaptured soon after their escape. One under-trial prisoner from Sinjawi Sub Jail and three under-trial prisoners from the Mushakhel Sub Jail escaped. Three of them were recaptured and enquiries show that the fourth prisoner Gulla Khan who escaped from the Musakhel Jail is dead.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where blankets and cotton clothing are

made for the prisoners. Cotton Durries, Dusters and Bamboo Chicks are also made and chairs caned.

The new Central Jail at Mach was opened on the 1st April 1930, and Dr. S. D. Rieley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was appointed as its first Superintendent. The total number of prisoners received in the Jail during the year including those retransferred from other provinces was 532. The Jail was put in order in all its branches before the close of the year and discipline was maintained at a high level. The work of Jail manufactures was started in June, but its progress was checked owing to prolonged breaches on the North Western Railway between Jacobabad and Shikarpur. The factories could therefore work for a few months only with the result shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Sale proceeds of manufactured articles credited into the Treasury .	1,768	7	0
(b) Cost of manufactured articles in stock	590	3	7
(c) Value of outstanding bills . .	633	5	0
Total .	2,991	15	7

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses, was Rs. 6,093-11-3. The balance of raw material in hand was Rs. 4,208-6. Articles manufactured in the Jail are Durries—plain, striped, granite pattern, floral and tapestry; Dosuti and Gahrah Dusters, Niwar of all sorts and thread used in Government Offices.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1930-31 is compared below with that in 1929-30 :—

Description.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors :—		
(a) Distillery spirits	43	46
(b) Out-still spirits	5	...
2. Fermented spirits and foreign fermented liquors :—		
(a) Off the premises	25	26
(b) On the premises	1	2
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises . .	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads	34	32
4. Drugs other than opium :—		
(a) Bhang and Charas	42	40
(b) Ganja	36	36

For details see Appendix XVII.

The consumption for 1929-30 and 1930-31 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1929-30 Imperial gallons.	1930-31 Imperial gallons.
1. Country liquor :—		
(a) Distillery spirits	29,069·20	26,607·40
(b) Out-still spirits	1,594·60	...
Total	30,663·80	26,607·40
2. Foreign liquors :—		
(a) Wines	3,068	3,015
(b) Spirits (imported)	10,346	10,242
(c) Spirits (made in India)	7	...
(d) Rum (imported)	399	346
(e) Rum (made in India)	91	2,273*
Total	13,911	15,876
3. Fermented liquors (beer) :—		
(a) Indian-made	1,06,312	1,03,195
(b) Imported	76,317	78,878
Total	1,82,629	1,82,073
4. Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption :—		
(a) In British Area (in seers)	604	596
(b) In Kalat State (in seers)	77	90
5. Bhang in seers :—		
(a) In British area	1,085·75	1,010·09
(b) In Kalat State	20·00	8·00
6. Charas in seers :—		
(a) In British Area	1,287·73	1,306·58
(b) In Kalat State	202·38	216·50
7. Ganja in seers	9·84	3·48

* Includes 1,654 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces and 407 gallons supplied to Troops by Quetta Distillery.

Charas and Opium are smuggled from Afganistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin :—

Charas	2

Sibi :—

Charas	1
Country liquor . . .	4

Details of the Charas and liquor so smuggled are :—

Charas from Afghanistan . .	4 seers 45½ tolas
Liquor from Kalat State . .	9¼ bottles

During the year under report the following cases of illicit possession and sale of excisable articles were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin :—

Bhang and Ganja . . .	2
Foreign liquors	2
Country liquor	1

Sibi :—

Opium	1
Foreign liquor	1

The measures taken during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas as enumerated in the report for the year 1928-29 coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department continued to meet with success in substituting the use of licit for illicit drugs.

The wholesale price of charas has fluctuated considerably in recent years and in order to control it the Punjab Government decided to introduce the system of monopolies in contract areas for the wholesale vend of charas, based on the system already in force in the United Provinces. This Administration, with the approval of the Government of India, agreed to participate in the scheme and the rules regarding import, export, transport, possession and sale of Hemp drugs have been revised. The whole of Baluchistan was formed into one contract area.

The out-still system which was in force in the Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District and the Fort Sandeman Tahsil

of the Zhob District has been discontinued with effect from 1st April 1930 and from the same date the area indicated above has been brought under the contract distillery system, the liquor required now being supplied from the Distillery at Quetta.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), has been enforced in British Baluchistan with effect from 1st February 1931.

There was no change in the rates of duty of opium and Hemp drugs or the selling prices of country liquor or other drugs. The rate of duty on country liquor was revised from 1st April 1930 and the revised rates are as under :—

	Per Imperial gallon in 1929-30. Rs. A. P.	Per Imperial gallon in 1930-31. Rs. A. P.
(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta Town :—		
10° Under proof	9 9 0	9 9 0
20° Do.	8 8 0	8 8 0
(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-Divisions :—		
10° Under proof	6 2 0	6 2 0
20° Do.	5 8 0	5 8 0
(*c*) For consumption in all other areas :—		
10° Under proof	7 12 0	9 9 0
20° Do.	7 0 0	8 8 0
(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders :—		
10° Under proof	13 6 0	13 6 0
20° Do.	12 1 0	12 1 0
(*e*) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—		
20° Under proof	7 0 0	7 0 0*

The manufacture of Indian-made foreign liquor (rum) was commenced in the Government Distillery at Quetta

* The concession was withdrawn with effect from 1st November 1930.

with effect from 1st November 1930 and was issued for consumption in all areas at Rs. 17-8 per London Proof gallon. This rate was raised from 26th March 1931 to Rs. 24 per London Proof Gallon.

With effect from the 26th March 1931 the following rates of duty have been fixed in respect of Ale, Beer, Porter and other fermented liquors issued from the Brewery at Quetta:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more per imperial gallon	0	12	0
In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle	0	2	0
In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle	0	1	0
In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle	0	0	6
In other containers, per imperial gallon	1	0	0

Hitherto this duty was annas 8 per imperial gallon.

The total gross income under Excise and Opium amounted to Rs. 5,59,307 against Rs. 6,20,235 in 1929-30. This is exclusive of Rs. 24,638 realized by book transfer on account of duty on Indian-made foreign liquor (Rosa rum) imported from the United Provinces during the year under report.

The figures on account of import of whisky and beer from Punjab during 1929-30 and 1930-31 are not available and will be accounted for in the report for 1931-32. The details of income are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country liquor	4,02,102	3,53,623
2. Foreign liquors—		
(*a*) Malt liquors	58,583	54,135
(*b*) Spirits	25,065	24,666
3. Opium	65,870	61,661
4. Hemp drugs	68,369	65,099
5. Fines and forfeitures	242	123
6. Miscellaneous	4	...
Total	6,20,235	5,59,307

The gross expenditure was :—

	1929-30.	1930 31.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Refunds . .	2,860	210
(b) Cost price of opium	15,280	14,835
(c) Other expenses .	28,360	49,314*
Total .	46,500	64,359
Net income .	5,73,735	4,94,948

*This sum includes Rs. 14,765 for the purchase of certain parts of stills and Rs, 2,598 for flooring, etc. of distillery.

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1930-31.

Salt.—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 110 as compared to Rs. 354 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Finance.—The gross receipts for the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 21,80,198 against Rs. 25,20,399 during 1929-30, a decrease of Rs. 3,40,201 as compared with the last year's figures. Except under XVIII Jails and Convict Settlements

and XXXV Miscellaneous there has been an all-round fall in receipts, the principal decreases being shown as under :—

II Taxes on Income	(28,475)
V Land Revenue	(1,93,452)
VI Excise	(1,08,905)

The main sources of income were Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which contributed 7·4, 41·3, 26·0 and 8·1 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,82,275 against Rs. 1,08,56,052 for the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 1,26,223. The increase is spread over the various heads of account, the chief items being Excise (22,632), Jails etc. (Voted) (1,28,494), Police (Non-Voted—11,566, Voted—1,34,777), Political (18,480) Frontier Watch and Ward (34,798), Education (Voted—15,920), Medical and Public Health (6,477), Agricultural Experiments (15,304) Miscellaneous (15,982) Irrigation Works (Voted—2,22,348, Non-Voted—46,111) Interest on Ordinary Debts (1,19,828) Frontier Watch and Ward Works (1,41,671), Superannuation allowances and Pensions (16,424) and Census (59,096).

On the decrease side the noticeable items are for Destruction of locusts (28,742), Interest on other Obligations (19,005), Civil Works (8,35,743).

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Medical and Public Health, Interest on other Obligations, will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Frontier Watch and Ward	26·7
2. Political	14·5
3. Police	12·0
4. Frontier Watch and Ward Works	8·8
5. Civil Works	6·5
6. Irrigation Works (Voted)	6·5

7. Land Revenue	3·6
8. Interest on Ordinary Debts . .	3·3
9. Education	3·4
10. Medical and Public Health . .	3·1
11. Miscellaneous	2·5
12. Jails. etc.	2·3
13. General Administration . . .	1·5
14. Other Petty heads	5·3

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXVI and XXVII.

Veterinary.—The Deputy Superintendent in-charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 75 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Dispensaries and Stallion Stands except Barkhan. He acted as a member of the Judging Committee at Sibi Horse Show and supervised the work of the Sibi Cattle Show. No Horse and Cattle Show was held at Quetta during the year under report.

As in 1929-30 ten Veterinary Dispensaries were maintained throughout the year under report.

Owing to financial stringency proposals for opening additional Dispensaries had to be abandoned. The total number of cases treated was 23,124 against 20,206 in the preceding year. In addition to this the owners of 1955 animals, which could not be brought to the Dispensaries, were supplied with medicines and were given medical advice. 165 castrations were performed during the year under report against 115 in the previous year. The number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 445 against 554 in the previous year. During these tours they treated 56,317 animals for contagious and 1084 for non-contagious diseases besides performing 117 castrations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 66,035 treatments for contagious diseases, 1897 for non-contagious diseases and 15 castrations.

There were 56,317 seizures and 7,479 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 66,035 seizures and 13320 deaths in the previous year.

Horse Show—Only one Horse and Cattle Show was held at Sibi and that in January 1931. In the Horse Show, 378 animals were exhibited, against 477 in the previous year, the

decrease being due to the fact that most of the exhibitors also attended the Jacobabad Show which closed only 4 days before the commencement of Sibi Horse and Cattle Show.

The total value of prizes awarded in the Horse and Cattle Show at Sibi was Rs. 2,690 in addition to 3 medals.

Horse Breeding Operations.—The number of stallions decreased during the year under report from 12 to 10. Those standing at Duki and Muhabatpur were destroyed, as they were found unfit for covering purposes on account of age. The total number of mares covered during the year was 449 against 497.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 74,080 against 74,269 in the previous year.

Medical.—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Colonel R. F. D. MacGregor, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.P.E., I.M.S., from 1st January to 31st December 1930.

The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries working during the year was fifty as against forty-seven in the previous year. Three new dispensaries were opened at Usta in the Sibi District, at Nok Kundi in the Chagai District and the Jail Dispensary at Mach. The classification of the dispensaries is as follows :—

i. Government	31
ii. State Special	3
iii. Local Fund	1
iv. Private Aided (Dufferin Fund)	3
v. Private Non-aided	4
vi. Railway	8
Total	50

The report on the working of the Medical Institutions in the Province shows a substantial increase in the number of out-door and in-door patients, the increase being out-door 71,054 and in-door 1,718. The total number of patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries was 7,51,447 against 6,78,675 in the previous year of these 6,06,615 were treated in Government Local Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries an increase of 58,953 over the figures of 1929.

The number of in-door patients increased from 11,172 to 12,890.

The Church Mission Society Hospitals continued to do good work.

Anti-Rabic treatment was given to thirty patients against twelve in the previous year. No cases of Hydrophobia after treatment were reported.

The total number of operations performed was 18,080.

There were 94 cases of small pox (of which seven proved fatal) a decrease of 204 as compared with 1929. The number of persons vaccinated was 28,949 against 56,178 in the previous year.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital at Quetta proved to be a most useful adjunct as before.

In the X-Ray Department 721 Skiagrams were taken against 726 in 1929. 94 patients entailing 797 sittings received X-Ray and Electric treatment.

The work of the Medical Department and medical arrangements generally were satisfactory.

Police.—The strength and cost of the Police was as follows :—

District.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi.	1,567	7,87,953	1,628	8,34,930
Zhob and Loralai . . .	621	3,68,392	694	3,78,820
Total .	2,188	11,56,345	2,322	12,13,750

The increase of Rs. 57,405 over the previous year's expenditure is mainly due to the entertainment of additional Police for the Central Jail at Mach, Khanai Hindubagh Railway and the creation of a post of Deputy Superintendent of Police Prosecution Branch. In addition to above allowances for the King's Police medal and clothing allowance to upper subordinates were also sanctioned.

Additional Police.—The number of additional Police employed during the year was 224 against 24 in the previous year. The large increase of 200 men was due to the entertainment of 20 Head Constables and 180 Constables as a precautionary measure against transborder raids.

In addition to the above, the following permanent addition to the force was also sanctioned :—

For Central Jail at Mach.

Sub Inspector	1
Head Constables	11
Constables	54

For Khanai Fort Sandeman Railway.

Inspector	1
Sub Inspectors	2
Head Constables	19
Constables	86

Crimes and Criminals.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,720 against 3,880 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1929.	1930.	Class VI 1930.
Quetta-Pishin	3,370	3,070	2,394
Sibi	101	182	99
Loralai	117	179	144
Zhob	218	194	134
Kalat (Bolan)	38	66	7
Chagai	36	29	15
Total .	3,880	3,720	2,793

Eliminating 2,793 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases class IV offences under the (Indian Penal Code) totalled 927 against 820 in the previous year.

The sub-joined table gives the result of the Police Working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin . .	3,070	2,533	82	3,123	2,690	86	1,23,579	58,457	47
Sibi	182	127	70	161	146	91	4,140	418	10
Zhob-Loralai . .	389	333	86	551	475	86	9,608	3,013	32
Kalat . . .	66	10	15	49	10	20	1,127	144	13
Chagai . . .	29	20	69	26	23	88	352	292	83
Total 1930 .	3,736	3,023	81	3,910	3,344	86	1,38,806	62,324	45
Total 1929 .	3,880	3,044	78	3,864	3,158	82	88,048	35,266	40

Internal economy and discipline.—The total number of men admitted into hospitals during the course of the year was 1,958 against 1,419 in the previous year which gives a daily average of 5·36.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1·68 against 3·24 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 11 and 116 against 3 and 79 respectively in the previous year. The number dismissed was 29 compared with 15 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 939 were paid to 73 men during the year under report.

Dinomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force was 18 and 81 as compared to 16 and 82 in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the force remained at 21 per cent. in the preceding year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was 1, 12 and 47 respectively.

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Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year was 76·92 against 73·10 in the lower ranks; 64·49 against 68·25 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 50 to 120; 39·24 against 41·29 in appointments of Junior Assistants (including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants) on pay varying from Rs. 60 to 120; 30·77 against 30·51 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay vārying from Rs. 125 to 175, and 33·33 against :9·16 in appointments of Superintendents on pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem.

Income Tax.—A comprehensive statement showing details of income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this Report *vide* appendix XXX.

J. A. BRETT, *Lt.*

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—Administration.

(*a*) Excluding Railway works generally, and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the administration of all public works including other Irrigation is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army-in-India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held throughout the year by Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

(*b*) Engineering works in the Province were inspected during the year, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, also by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Department.

II.—Buildings and Roads.

(1) *Executive.*—All works in connection with buildings and Roads are carried out by the Military Engineering Services under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by political officers.

Departmental charges are credited to the Military Engineering Services at the rate of 21½ per cent. for Establishment, 1½ per cent. for Audit and 1½ per cent. for Tools and Plant.

(2) *General.*—There were serious spates during the year which did considerable damage to both buildings and roads. The damage was made good from within the existing grants. At Jhatpat, in the Nasirabad Tahsil, unprecedented floods occurred resulting in severe damage to all public buildings. Works were delayed by a serious breach on the railway near Shikarpur, which remained unrepaired for six weeks.

(3) *Civil Works Head 41 and XXX*—

(*a*) The Revenue realised amounted to Rs. 62,577 as compared with Rs. 64,608 for the previous year.

(*b*) The following Major works were in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Construction of a Central Jail at Mach for long term prisoners in Baluchistan.
Estimated amount Rs. 13,02,194.

Work was commenced in 1927-28 and the expenditure incurred upto end of the year under report is Rs. 11,14,392. The project is being finally closed.

(*ii*) Construction of Quarters for the peons and khalasis attached to the Residency, Quetta.
Amount of Estimate Rs. 32,520.

Work was commenced during 1929-30 and completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 34,628.

(*iii*) Electrification of Civil Buildings at Quetta.
Amount of Estimate Rs. 42,100.

The work was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 42,324.

(*c*) The table in Appendix A indicates (for the previous and the current year), the capital value of the buildings, water supplies, and Electrical Installation, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under the various Heads.

(*d*) During the year, Estimates for the following works were sanctioned by the Government of India :—

(*i*) Improvements to water supply Sibi (Revised) . . . . Rs. 1,92,144

(*ii*) Construction of a new ward for 20 beds in the Civil Hospital, Sibi . Rs. 31,650

(4) *Frontier Watch and Ward Head 29-A.*—

(*a*) The following Major Works were in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Reconstruction of the Levy Thana at Sibi.
Amount of Estimate Rs. 54,097.

Expenditure during 1929-30, Rs. 27,056. The work was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 54,152.

(*ii*) Construction of a Militia Post at Toi Derga. Amount of Estimate Rs. 62,180.

The work was commenced and completed during the year under report but bills amounting to Rs. 800 approximately remained to be paid during the ensuing year. On completion the post is being re-named "Sambaza".

(*iii*) Construction of a Fourth Class Road (occasional motor traffic) from Fort Sandeman to Gulkach. Amount of Estimate Rs. 84 810.

The work was commenced and completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 82,995.

(*b*) The table in Appendix B furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of Buildings.

(*c*) During the year the Estimates for the following works were sanctioned by the Government of India :—

(*i*) Construction of a Militia Post at Gulkach	Rs. 70,451
(*ii*) Constructing a Four roomed bungalow for a married officer of the Zhob Militia at Fort Sandeman .	Rs. 33,228

(*d*) The expenditure on maintenance of Roads is divided between the Heads 29-A and 50-M. E. S. The grants (Minor Works and maintenance) were increased to Rs. 6,50,000 against Rs. 5,50,000 under 29-A, and the grant under 50-M. E. S. was Rs. 3,00,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,44,053 approximately under 29-A and to Rs. 3,00,000 approximately under 50-M. E.S. The control is centralized in the Chief Engineer. A list of the Roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(*e*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

(*i*) Widening and soling to 16 foot the Chaman road as far as Yaru (Mile 24 1/3) and widening several blind corners.

(*ii*) Widening corners on the Ziarat Road.

(*iii*) Widening Bogra Road on the Chaman side.

(*iv*) Improving Nari crossing on the Bolan Road.

(*v*) Widening of Killa Saifulla Pass Road.

(*vi*) Soling soft parts on the Dera Ghazi Khan and Musakhel Roads.

(*vii*) Completion of the motor track to Ahmedi Durga Militia Post.

(*viii*) Construction of a motor track from Nisai on the Zhob Road to Murgha Faquirzai Militia Post.

(*ix*) Construction of a motor track from Barkhan to Kohlu.

(*x*) Commencement of a motor track from Duki to Barkhan *viâ* Gumbaz and Hosri.

(*xi*) Extension of the motor track from Fort Sandeman towards Shaighaloo Militia Post.

(*xii*) Improvement and re-alignment of the Chagai Road between Nushki and Dalbandin.

(*xiii*) Survey of a road from Loralai to Alozai on the Zhob Valley Road.

IV.—North-Western Railway, Quetta Division Administrative Report.

General.—The route mileage is 846·51 miles Broad Gauge and 173·84 miles Narrow Gauge.

Permanent Way.—23·50 miles of sleepers (through renewal) and 5·198 miles of wooden sleepers and 3·00 miles of steel sleepers (Casual Renewals) in Broad Gauge Line and 3·135 miles of wooden sleepers (Casual Renewals) in Narrow Gauge and 3·378 miles of yard renewals (Rails and Sleepers) were renewed during the year 1930-31.

Important Works.

Improvements in Operation and Service—

(*a*) The following have been completed—

(*i*) Extending passenger platform at Mach.

" " " " Kolpur.

" " " " Hirok.

(*ii*) Providing tile floor in second class refreshment room at Mach.

(*iii*) Providing certain controlling telephones at Sukkur-Sibi-Chaman Section.

(*iv*) Proposed Pump House at Killa Saifulla.

(*v*) Providing a siding for Burmah Shell Oil Company at Chaman.

(*vi*) Providing goods shed at Fort Sandeman.

(*vii*) Extension to Ice Platform at Chaman.

(*viii*) Additions and alterations to Petrol Sidings at Quetta Cantonment.

(*b*) The following important works were taken in hand during the year and were nearing completion on 31st March 1931 :—

(*i*) Providing a triangle at Spezand Station.

(*ii*) Providing extra protection works between miles 63/16½ and 107/7-8 on Putt Section.

(*iii*) Providing a tube well and pumping installation at Alozai on Zhob Valley Extension.

(*iv*) Providing Ammunition Siding at Quetta Cantonment.

(*v*) Providing Siding to the New Camp Equipment Stores, outside the Arsenal at Quetta Cantonment.

Flood Damages.—Floods during the year under report were abnormal. The following are the important ones :—

On Sind-Pishin Section—

(*a*) On 15th July 1930 at about 5—45 hours due to heavy rain a rock fell down between Spintangi and Hurnai and blocked the line. Block was removed and through communication restored at 14 hours on the same date. 9-Up suffered 6 hours detention on this account. Cost of damages is Rs. 300.

(*b*) On 24th July 1930 at about 18 hours owing to heavy rain, line between miles 58/20 and 59/2 between Hurnai and Nakus was badly breached, burried and silted up and formation washed away. Line was repaired immediately water

subsided and through communication was restored at 9 hours on 25th July 1930. Down Water Train suffered 16 hours and 9-Up 30 minutes detention on this account. Cost of damages is Rs. 110.

On Zhob Valley Railway—

(*a*) On 29th June 1930 at 3—15 hours due to very heavy rain, line between miles 89 to 93-7 between Alozai and Killa Saifulla was overflooded and breached at several places. Repairs were carried out immediately water subsided and through communication restored at 15—30 hours on 29th June 1930. 12-Down Mixed of 28th suffered 10—30 hours detention on this account. Cost of damages is Rs. 350.

(*b*) On 11th July 1930 due to very heavy rain on Zhob Valley Railway, line beyond Hindubagh was breached in several places and also due to further spates on 12th July 1930 the line was extensively damaged at many places beyond Toraghbargi. All dips were overflooded by hilly streams silted up and track badly damaged. Through communication having been made impossible, booking of all coaching traffic including passengers fresh fruits traffic for stations beyond Hindubagh was stopped at 12—30 hours on the same day and again booking of goods including passengers and parcels beyond Khanai was stopped on 12th July 1930 till further advice. Through communication on the section Khanai to Hindubagh was restored from 16th July 1930 and in the section Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman from 20th July 1930. 12-Down left Killa Saifulla at 10—25 hours late and was stuck up at mile 83/17-18 between Nasai and Killa Saifulla for 5 hours and being unable to go in further she returned to Killa Saifulla at 22 hours on the same day. 11-Up could also not go up beyond Hindubagh. Cost of damages is about Rs. 6,000.

(*c*) On 12th July 1930 at 5—30 hours due to heavy rain, line from Mile 3 to Dump 136 in Hindubagh Mines Section breached in many places. Slee-

pers cribs of nine bridges were washed away to a distance of about 1,200 feet away from the track. The catch siding at Khatoka washed away totally leaving only 5 pairs of rails. Similarly about 4 Telegraph Post length of track was washed away at mile 12/12 and carried to the hills somewhere and burried underground. Mines trains were cancelled on this account. Breaches on Mines Sidings were repaired up to Dump No. 35 on 23rd July 1930 and rest up to Dump No. 136 on 7th August 1930. Cost of damages is Rs. 8,000.

(*d*) On 22nd and 23rd July 1930 on Zhob Valley Railway due to heavy rain, line beyond Killa Saifulla was breached in several places and due to further spates on 24th July 1930 and 26th July 1930 line was extensively damaged at many points beyond Zarghun and Khanai. All dips were flooded by hilly water, silted up and track badly damaged. Through communication having been made impossible, booking of all coaching and goods traffic including passengers for stations beyond Killa Saifulla was stopped on 23rd July 1930 for 48 hours and it was further extended to another 48 hours beyond Khanai and again extended for 48 hours, *viz*., up to 28th July 1930. All breaches were repaired and through communication restored on and from 28th July 1930. Cost of damages is about Rs. 3,100.

(*e*) On 3rd March 1931 at 13—10 hours 500-Down Mixed *ex*-Hindubagh to Khanai was snow bound at mile 31 between Kanmehtarzai and Hindubagh and blocked the line. Through communication was restored at 14—25 hours on 4th March 1931. 500-Down Mixed suffered 5′ 40″ detention and 499-Down Mixed of 3rd March 1931 was cancelled. Cost of damages, *nil*.

On Spezand-Ahmedwal-Zahidan Section—

(*a*) On 12th July 1930 at 3—5 hours due to heavy rain land slips occurred in portion between miles 7/10-16 and 30¼ to 33½ between Spezand and Kirdagap, blocking the water ways and jamming the

cuttings. Dips at miles 8/19-20 and 28/4-5 were flooded and silted up. Repairs were immediately carried and jams removed, silt cleared and line between Spezand and Sheikhwasil was opened for traffic on the same evening at 20—30 hours on 13th July 1930 and 2-Down Mixed of 12th July was returned as Up Coaching Special at 14 hours. Cost of damages, *nil*.

(*b*) On 14th July 1930 at 7 hours line between Nushki and Ahmedwal was breached at several points due to rain and dips overflooded and silted up and packing washed away. Repair work was immediately taken in hand and through communication was restored at 21 hours same day. 42-Down Mixed suffered a detention of 12—14 hours and 41-Mixed 2 hours on this account. Cost of damages, *nil*.

(*c*) On 10th February 1931 at 7—30 hours due to heavy rain and floods the line breached at 11 places between Ahmedwal and Nushki. Line was repaired at about 12 hours on 12th February 1931, but it re-breached at 14 hours same day. In consequence of this 42-Down Mixed of 14th February 1931 and 16th February 1931 and 44-41-Up Mixed of 15th February 1931 and 16th February 1931 were cancelled. Cost of damages Rs. 3,000.

(*d*) On 13th February 1931 between Mirjawa and Warechah at 17—40 hours due to heavy flood in consequence of heavy rain, the line was breached at miles 385, 386 and 387. Train service was suspended from 13th February 1931 to 21st February 1931 and all booking of passengers and perishables was stopped which was restored from 22nd February 1931. Cost of damages Rs. 792.

(*e*) On 13th February 1931 in consequence of heavy rain and floods the line was breached at several places between Ahmedwal and Padag Road and dips were flooded and silted. All booking of passengers and perishables was stopped on 14th February 1931, and was restored on 20th February 1931. 42-Down Mixed to 13th February 1931 was held up and returned to Dalbandin and

44-41-Up Mixed was returned to Quetta from Kishingi. Cost of damages Rs.1,000.

(f) On 14th February 1931 at 17—40 hours between Yakmach and Dalbandin, in consequence of heavy rain dips at several places silted and the line was breached at 10 places, 1,76,340 c.ft. of bank was also washed away. Through communication was restored on 22nd February 1931 beyond Dalbandin. 44-41-Up of 16th February 1931 and 42-Down of 19th February 1931 were cancelled. Cost of damages is Rs. 1,799.

On Putt Section.

There was no abnormal flood on the Putt Section during the year under report.

On Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section.

(a) On 1st March 1931 between Kolpur and Dozan at about 19—15 hours due to heavy rain a rock about 7′×7′×7′ was dislodged and fell on the down line. No. 10-Down Mail was pulled back from the site of accident into Kolpur and was started on up line. It suffered a detention of 1—48 hours. The traffic was restored to its original state at 3 hours on 2nd March 1931. Cost of damages Rs. 22.

(b) On 4th March 1931 between Sanzala and Shellabagh at about 9—20 hours due to heavy rain a portion of hill 48′ × 20′ × 6′ near Sanzala and of Tunnel No. 23 slipped in cutting and blocked the down line. 188-Down suffered a detention of 38″. The line was restored to its original position at 17—30 hours on 5th March 1931.

III.—Irigation.

1. *Executive.*—

(a) Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tahsil are carried out by the provincial Irrigation Department under the administrative control of the Secretary, P. W. D., and the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works and Irrigation and under the executive control of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department in Baluchistan.

(*b*) During the year, under the authority of the Government of India, sanction was accorded to the appointment of an Assistant Executive Engineer, Irrigation for the Loralai and Zhob Districts with a view to improving the Irrigation resources of the Province. The appointment was filled on the 16th May 1930.

2. *Non-productive Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, Heads XIII and 16*—

(*a*) The length of open canals was 94·5 miles (9½ miles canal and 85 miles distributaries) against 107·5 miles of the previous year. But for the transfer of Nar Nullah Canals (27 miles in length) to the Quetta Cantonment Board the length of Canals would have shown an increase of 14 miles due to completion of Shebo feeder.

	Miles.
Shebo Canal	24
K. K. do. . . .	42
Nari do. . . .	14½
Shebo feeder . . .	14
Total .	94½

A further length of 3·16 miles of concrete lined water courses (*viz.*, Zandra 2,300 R.ft. and Nushki 14,400 R.ft.) was also maintained during the year.

(*b*) The capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 36,48,002.

(*c*) Work was in progress on the project of improving the K. K. and Shebo Canal systems estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000. The project consists of the following works :—

(*i*) Surkhab Weir and Feeder.

(*ii*) Pumping installation at Malozai on the Pishin-Lora.

(*iii*) Remodelling and lining K. K. Canal Distributary.

(*iv*) Constructing and lining Shebo Feeder *ex*-Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

Work on item 1 was completed in 1928-29, at a cost of Rs. 67,507.

Work on items (*ii*) and (*iv*) was commenced in 1929-30 and was in progress at the close of the year

Work on Item (*iii*) was commenced during the year.

Expenditure incurred on the project during 1930-31 was Rs. 1,99,926.

The project could not be completed during the year owing to local disturbances also delay in the delivery of Stores, on account of the railway breaches. It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1931-32.

(*d*) The expenditure on minor works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 11,139.

(*e*) *Kharif, 1930.*—The flood supplies utilised for the Nari and Pishin Canals, were normal.

Rabi, 1930-31.—The Rabi supply for the Nari Canal was better than in the previous year, also there was good rainfall during December 1929.

In the Pishin Canal Zone the rainfall was much better than in the previous year and was evenly distributed throughout the season. From December 1929 to April 1930 there was widespread rainfall throughout the Province which greatly benefited standing crops.

The Khushdil Khan Reservoir was filled to a gauge of 35·5 ft. on 16th April 1930, which was a record, the highest gauge in the past being 34·5 ft. in 1918.

(*f*) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area of the three years ending.		During.	
	1926-27.	1929-30.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5
K. K. Canals	2,860	2,788	2,231	2,759
Shebo Canals	807	...	...	2,498
Nari Canals	18,402	19,619	19,489	18,115
Total .	22,069	22,407	21,720	23,372

On the whole there was an increase of 1,652 acres and this was due to zamindars having started irrigation on the Shebo canals.

The increase of 528 acres on the Khushdil Khan canals was due to increased supply in the reservoir, and the decrease of 1,374 acres on Nari canals was due to scarcity of water in the canal.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi, 1929-30. Kharif 1930.			Rabi, 1928-29 Kharif 1929.			Increase or Decrease.		
	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.
Rabi.									
Wheat .	2,280	2,135	10,629	2,131	...	11,287	+149	+2,135	−658
Barley .	161	46	272	97	...	123	+64	+46	+149
Miscellaneous	...	...	176	...	...	323	...	...	−147
Total .	2,441	2,181	11,077	2,228	...	11,733	+213	+2,181	−656
Kharif.									
Til . .	...	...	29	...	..	20	...	...	+9
Lucern .	4	1	...	...	...	...	+4	+1	...
Melons .	231	309	20	3	...	49	+228	+309	−29
Indian Corn .	...	...	4,574	...	...	4,974	...	...	−400
Miscellaneous	83	7	2,415	...	...	2,713	+83	+7	−298
Total . .	318	317	7,038	3	...	7,756	+315	+317	−718
Total for the year . .	2,759	2,498	18,115	2,231	...	19,489	+528	+2,498	−1,374

(*h*) *Remissions.*—The areas on which the Irrigation charges were remitted was 8,702 acres as compared with 6,909 acres in 1929-30.

Of this 2,378 acres are on account of permanent muafi in Kurk Village on the Nari canals.

The area of crops which actually failed either wholly or partially, therefore, amounted to 6,324 acres or 30·1 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 24·6 per cent. in 1929-30. This was due to scarcity of water in the Nari canals.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif

season of 1930, and the Rabi season of 1929-30.

Particulars.	Average for the 3 years ending.		During.	
	1926-27	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts . . .	51,673	68,924	55,090	55,404
Working Expenses . . .	49,003	40,445	34,130	47,567
Net Revenue .	2,670	28,479	20,960	7,837
Percentage on capital outlay	0·08	0·84	0·62	0·21

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 3·8.

The sum of Rs. 3,500 which remained unrealized during 1929-30, pertaining to Rabi crops on K. K. canals was brought under Muafi, under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(*j*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area irrigated 1928-29 to 1930-31.	Maintenance and repairs including extensions and improvements inclusive of Establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1928-29 to 1930-31.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1928-29 to 1930-31.	Rate per acre irrigated.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unproductive Works.					
K. K. Canals . .	2,573	20,822	8·1	7,118	2·8
Shebo Canals . .	829	7,251	8·7	3,559	4·3
Nari Canals . .	18,905	10,858	0·57	4,683	·25
TOTAL .	22,307	38,931	1·8	15,360	·7

(*k*) The estimated value of crops raised on all the canals during the year equals Rs. 3,51,100 which gives

an average of Rs. 23·9 per acre matured against Rs. 39·9 in 1929-30 and Rs. 40·4 in 1928-29. The decrease is due to the fall in the rates of grain. The detail of the produce of the principal crops according to canals is given below :—

Name of crops and season.	Khushdil Khan Canals.		Shebo Canals.		Nari Canals.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Rabi.						
Wheat	21,570	66,056	8,930	27,346	49,875	1,57,867
Barley	1,254	2,664	102	216	144	409
Bhoosa	22,823	12,838	9,032	5,080	50,351	16,975
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	7
Kharif.						
Jowari	...	...	...	...	16,974	22,279
Karbi	...	...	...	...	16,974	1,062
Miscellaneous Kharif.	...	8,463	...	2,833	77	194
Miscellaneous Chetri.	...	...	...	...	...	26,811
TOTAL	45,647	90,021	18,064	35,475	1,34,396	2,25,604

3. Non-productive works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept, Heads XIV and 15.

(*a*) Major Works—

(*i*) Improving Siliaza perennial supply at Fort Sandeman and Apozai by means of a lined channel.

Estimated Cost Rs. 1,12,000.

Work was commenced in 1929-30 and the expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 51,287.

Expenditure incurred during 1930-31 was Rs. 56,601. Work was carried on into the ensuing year.

(*ii*) The Surkhab perennial irrigation project consisting of :—

(1) Works and a gallery across the Surkhab river.

(2) A covered conduit and lined channel for conveying water to Pishin.
Revised cost Rs. 60,500.

Work was commenced in 1929-30 and the expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 39,977. Expenditure incurred during 1930-31 was Rs. 20,364 and the work was completed this year.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 84,489. Establishment and other charges connected with maintenance, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,20,046.

The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the gauging of rivers and observations of springs and karezes, etc., surveys and investigations in connection with development of Irrigation in Baluchistan, the construction of buildings at Fort Sandeman and Quetta and various minor village schemes.

(*c*) The following projects were under consideration during the year :—

(*i*) A project for the full development of water supply in the vicinity of Quetta was prepared but has been shelved temporarily owing to financial stringency.

(*ii*) The following projects have been prepared :—

(*a*) Kuni Storage Reservoir and Canals Project.

(*b*) Badenzai (Zhob) Weir and Canals Project for developing flood and perennial supplies.

(*c*) Fort Sandeman Storage Reservoir and Canals Project for perennial supply.

(*d*) Kapip Delay Action Reservoir Project.

(*iii*) Surveys for the following projects have been completed and designs are in hand.

(*a*) Surkhab Delay Action Reservoir Project for augmenting supplies to the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

(*b*) Barshore Delay Action Reservoir Project, also for augmenting supplies to the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and in this case to prevent damage to the Barshore K. K. Diversion Works.

(*c*) Killa Saifulla (Zhob) Diversion Weir, Balancing tank and canals project for developing flood and perennial supplies.

(*iv*) Preliminary investigations have been completed in connection with the following, and projects will be prepared after further surveys :—

(*a*) Anambar Delay Action, balancing tank and Canals Project for developing flood and perennial supplies.

(*b*) Haiderzai (Zhob) Diversion Weir, balancing tank and canals Project for developing flood and perennial supplies.

(*c*) Projects for developing the perennial and flood supplies of the Thaddari River.

NOTE.—After careful consideration of the possibilities of developing irrigation in Baluchistan, it has been decided that probably the best method is to introduce inundation irrigation from June to September, by controlling the heavy floods which occur during this period. This should give a large area of flood Kharif irrigation, also appreciable areas of single watering, Rabi, when the floods extend into September.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation budget funds :—

(*i*) Proper maintenance of distribution of water from Lehri Khanwah for Kalat State.

(*ii*) Maintenance of Barnes Karez in Quetta for the Civil Department.

(*iii*) Gauging supplies of Zhob river for the administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

(*iv*) Nar Nullah works for Quetta Cantonment.

(*v*) Sinking a tube well in Qazi Muhammad Musa's garden at Pishin.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries *ex* the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canal.—The canal was opened on 28th May 1930 and water reached the tail on June 1st.

On account of deficiency of water, rotations were restored to throughout the whole canal system, and were continued up to July 11th.

Owing to an abrupt fall in the river, rotations were again started in September, and continued until the end of Abkalani.

On July 11th hill torrents breached Uch R. W. at miles 15, 25 and 27, and flooded lands at the tail. On July 24th further hill torrents caused numerous breaches, and destroyed crops.

Owing to these hill torrents and the shortage of water during September, the crops on the whole were below average.

Erosion in the River at the head of the Canal continued to give trouble. The full supply level of 9 feet was obtained at the head regulator Desert Canal from the 8th July to the 18th August. The damage caused to the Desert Canal system by the disastrous floods of 1929, has been completely repaired.

The Baluchistan lands are comparatively high and being situated at the tails of the canal and distributaries the water supply, was, as usual, generally deficient.

The only efficient remedy is to remodel and module these canals, for which schemes have been prepared and are under consideration.

Begari Canal System.—This canal had an excellent supply throughout the season, and gate rotation were restored to, as usual, to supplement supply to the high lands at the tail, of which a considerable proportion is in Baluchistan.

The Baluchistan lands being high and at the tail, receive deficient supply, this defect will be remedied when the various canal projects prepared, are constructed.

There were good rains which assisted the crops.

Large areas were flooded for rabi.

Khirtar Canal.—Ex-Lloyd Barrage System. The work, which is being executed by the Barrage authorities, is near-

ing completion, and these canals should flow sometime in 1932.

Baluchistan will derive enormous benefit from these canals.

The subrectangulation of the Baluchistan lands, and the construction of water courses will be carried out by the Baluchistan Irrigation Department, the cost in the first instance, being borne by the Government of Bombay.

W. H. EVANS, *Brigadier,*

Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, Public Works Department, Quetta.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The number of raids perpetrated by transfrontier tribesmen was unusually large. They may be divided into three categories (I) against Tarak Powindahs (II) against the Quetta-Pishin District tribesmen and (III) against Government. As regards class (I) it is satisfactory to note that at the close of the period under report, when the Taraks had reached the uplands of Quetta-Pishin on their return migration to Afghanistan, the number of Tarak Achakzai incidents showed a very marked decrease. This may be attributed to the fact that the Taraks were encouraged to move in organised groups, with adequate protective arrangements and to the vigilance of the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned. The Achakzai and Tarak leaders were warned that the prosecution of feuds on British soil would not be tolerated. Offences against (II) also showed a considerable decrease towards the close of the year and again were the outcome of private disputes and in no way directed against Government. As regards (III), the kidnapping case referred to in paragraph 10 has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Afghan Government and serious though this outrage undoubtedly was it is gratifying to note that the local Afghan Authorities co-operated with our frontier officials in effecting the speedy release of the captives. During the period under report we continued to be confronted with the three elements which contributed to disorder in 1929-30, *viz.*, increase of arms both in number and quality amongst the transborder Achakzais, bad trade conditions accentuated by the railway breaches at a time when the Kandahar fruit trade should have been at its height and the political situation in Afghanistan necessitating the enlistment of a temporary force of 200 armed Police and the temporary armament of the levies and tribal Maliks. Since October the situation has undergone a decided change for the better. The following is the brief resume of the more important incidents :—

1. Some serious affrays occurred in Shorawak between Achakzais and Taraks and other Ghilzais in February 1930. The Taraks took four Badinzais as prisoners and placed them in the Killi of Haji Chargul Tarak Ghilzai near Nushki. As a result the Tarak Achakzai feeling grew in intensity and our Achakzais were seriously affected. Another affray between Achakzais and Taraks took place on the 11th March 1930 when a party of some twenty-five armed Achakzais entered the Ajram

hills *via* Said Hamid and there seized a small sum of money and two guns from a British Sargari. They then attempted to raid a flock of sheep belonging to Taraks, but failed owing to the strong defence put up by the shepherds. They attacked at night a Tarak Killi encamped near Shankalzai. Firing opened on both sides, the result being that the Achakzais could only manage to carry away five camels, four donkeys and all that could be had in the huts, the women and children having taken shelter with the Shankalzais.

Of the Achakzai prisoners who were in the hands of the Taraks three escaped and one was handed back.

2. In April an Achakzai raiding party took one woman and two men from Batezai, close to Khushdil Khan. Pressure was brought to bear on Malik Zakum Khan, Badinzai and the prisoners were returned within three days.

3. On 7th April a raiding gang was detected by a Police patrol at the Tilerai levy post. They were persued for some miles over most difficult country, and one of the gang named Mohib Ullah captured. He later escaped from the Chaman Police Thana.

4. On the 30th April, levies encountered a party of about 100 Badinzais of Reg in Afghanistan who had looted a Killi in Hindubagh Tahsil and were trying to cross the frontier with some 200 sheep, fifteen loaded camels and eight donkeys. Two of the levies were seriously wounded. The raiders managed to cross the frontier. Two camels and twenty sheep were subsequently recovered.

5. Five transborder Achakzais made an attempt to carry away five camels from the custody of two boys in the neighbourhood of Gulistan on the 2nd May. A party pursued them and released the animals without resistance, the raiders making good their escape.

6. On the 13th May five Achakzais assaulted two Achakzais in the vicinity of Killi Lajwar near Gulistan and carried them away with three donkeys and some clothes. They released the captives some eight miles away and made good their escape across the border.

7. On the night of the 25th May Sattar sowar and Shinkai Khassedar, Kakozais of the Gulistan levy Thana absconded taking their Government rifles with them. Faizak, a near relative and a levy Sowar, was at once arrested and eventually placed before a Jirga on whose recommendation he was released on reliable security to bring in Shinkai and Sattar on safe conduct. They refused to come in and have since committed a number of outrages both upon British Subjects and Government buildings and property.

8. On the 27th May about sixty armed transborder raiders attacked Killi Naurak and carried off 800 sheep. Within half an hour of the occurrence, the inhabitants raised a party and pursued the gang who offered armed resistance, the result being that the pursuit party released the lifted animals but lost one Ghulam Kakar Ahmedkhel who was shot dead.

9. On the 2nd June information was received from Chaman that certain Achakzais had proceeded to raid the Killi of Ahmad Shah Khan Nasir at Bostan. Arrangements were made to protect the Nasir Killi and the Achakzais finding their attack frustrated, raided a Railway Gang Hut between Yaru and Saranan and carried away seven gangmen of whom one was an Achakzai, one kakar and the remaining five Punjabis. They released the two local men and two Punjabis near Lohra Karbela and took away the other three over the border *via* Toba Achakzai. A pursuit party was sent after the raiders but did not come in touch with them. The three Punjabi detenus were located in the vicinity of Kunchai in Afghanistan and the culprits refused to release them until their debts against the Nasirs were paid. There being no alternative the money was recovered in full from the Nasirs and paid to the Achakzais and the three Punjabis were brought back after a few days.

10. On the 3rd June eight armed transborder raiders assaulted Khanan Kakozai while grazing his sheep near Khurgai in the Gulistan Illaqa, and carried away forty-one of his animals leaving him bound. Khanan succeeded in releasing himself and accompanied by three other Kakozais pursued the raiders and brought back twenty-one animals.

11. At about 3-30 P. M. on the 4th June Major E. L. Farley, M.C., R.E., Captain J. G. Frere, Officiating General Staff Officer II, Western Command, and Mrs. Frere, with two Indian motor drivers, were kidnapped by a band of transborder Achakzai raiders at a point seven miles from Chaman on the main Quetta-Chaman road, and carried across the frontier.

The first news of the outrage was received in Chaman from the Engine driver of a train which passed close to the spot shortly after the incident had taken place. Seeing a barricade of rocks across the road and that two cars were un-occupied the Engine driver stopped the train, made rapid investigations and proceeded with all speed to Chaman.

Levies, Police and troops were rushed to the spot but were unable to overtake the gang before they had crossed the border some six miles distant. Further information showed that the kidnapped party were mounted on camels and taken to a nomad village near Kunchai about twenty miles south west of Chaman in Afghan territory, where they spent the nights of the 4th and 5th June. A jirga of local Maliks was promptly despatched on the track of the raiders and the Hakim of Spin Boldak was requested to take immediate steps to effect the return of the kidnapped persons and reminded that their safety should be regarded as a primary consideration. On the 5th instant the Hakim despatched a small body of men with certain transborder Achakzai Maliks by motor car to Kunchai where they proceeded to negotiate with the raiders.

On the morning of the 6th June the Hakim of Boldak himself proceeded to Kunchai with a body of Afghan troops in six lorries and recovered the captives from the raiders and brought them to Spin Boldak in the evening. Captain and Mrs. Frere arrived at Chaman

the same evening and Major Farley and two Indian drivers arrived the next morning. The prisoners were treated with consideration.

12. A patrol of Scinde Horse in search of water close to the border in British territory apparently was fired upon by transborder Achackzais encamped in the neighbourhood of Iskan Kar. One sowar was wounded and two horses killed.

13. Khair Muhammad Barakzai, a Pishin outlaw, accompanied by two others carried away two ponies belonging to Barakzais from the Ezha hills eighteen miles from Sabura. Nothing could be done owing to the owner failing to send information to the Scouts.

14. On the 3rd July a report was received of a raiding gang close to Yaru. Levies and trackers went out and succeeded in locating the gang in the Ajram Hills, where they were fired upon by the raiders one horse being killed and a levy seriously wounded. Unfortunately information was not sent through in time to ensure concerted measures being taken to apprehend the raiders who succeeded in making good their escape in two parties, one *via* Burj Aziz Khan and the other into the Kalat State *via* the Ghoghara Pass. Subsequently in August one of the gang Muhammad Ko Achakzai, was arrested in Gulistan.

15. On the night of 25th July two camels were stolen from some camels grazing near Pishin. Levies and Police were sent out in pursuit. The thieves passed close to Killi Pirani and the inhabitants of the Killi suspecting them managed to get back one camel but apparently did nothing in the way of pursuit or attempting to apprehend the thieves.

16. On the 2nd August two Achakzais from Chaman who were bringing their sheep to the Quetta Bazar were waylaid by four men and were ruthlessly murdered near Sheikh Mandah about sunset. After the commission of the crime the offenders made good their escape taking away the sheep. Three of the culprits were eventually traced and arrested.

17. Three transborder Achakzais lifted eight sheep belonging to Nazar Muhammad Sargari from Killi Momin on the 2nd August and carried them over the border.

18. For some time there were rumours of the possibility of raids into British territory by Badinzais, not in order to create embarrassment to the Administration but as a part of a general system of raids for the purpose of loot, apparently being organised by this sub-section of transborder Achackzais, who are very well armed. Parties had already raided heavily in Afghanistan. On the 4th August a telegram was received saying that two gangs of raiders had been seen coming from across the border, one consisting of twenty-five and the other of fifteen men, their direction being unknown but expected to be towards Pishin. On the 3rd August information was received that a raiding party which was subsequently discovered to be the smaller party had lifted fifteen camels from close to Hurramzai on the Pishin Lora and were escaping towards Toba. Levies were immediately sent in pursuit. All concerned were informed and necessary precautions taken.

On the "5th August" the second party raided the Pishin-Mallezai road not far from Khushdil Khan near Batezai and lifted a number of tonga ponies together with a small amount of cash from travellers, but no harm was done to the tonga drivers or travellers. The gang was reported to be making off towards Toba. A strong pursuit party went after the gang and endeavoured to cut off their retreat.

On the afternoon of the 5th August, a party of the levies in pursuit encountered a strong body of the raiders close to Ibrahimzai These raiders had with them the tonga ponies and kit. Simultaneously a British Government aeroplane, entirely unconnected with the raid, appeared. The levies opened fire and this combined with the unexpected appearance of the aeroplane, appears to have convinced the raiders, who heavily outnumbered the levies. that they were hotly pursued, and they decamped leaving behind them all the tonga ponies and kit which had been looted. The same evening another party of levies came across the raiding party who had lifted the camels. A sharp encounter appears to have taken place and the raiding party again fled leaving behind the camels they had lifted, three of which had been killed in the fracas.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, came across the raiders in a strong position between 6-30 P.M. and 8-30 P.M. the same evening and the raiders were again compelled to retire. The pursuit was continued and the next day an engagement occurred, the raiders leaving behind their cooked food and a horse and a goat which they had lifted in the course of their flight. That night they managed to elude the pickets on the Toba and escaped across the border early in the morning, the pursuing parties missing them by a few miles.

19. On the night of the 9th August three telegraph posts were damaged by transborder badmashes between Chaman and Sanzala Levies went in pursuit but the gang escaped.

20. On the night of the 10th August the telegraph line was cut between mile seventy-five and seventy-six by Mulla Khair Muhammad Ardozai and his gang.

21. A party of raiders lifted a mare belonging to an Ahmadkhel from Mado Viala. Two levies went in pursuit and succeeded in recovering the animal.

22. On the 15th August four donkeys were lifted from Alezai in Pishin but were taken from the gang by Ashezais near Bani Poti, the offenders making good their escape.

23. The Khurgi post was fired at on 23rd August at 9-30 P.M. and firing continued till 11-30 P.M. As the men firing were out of the range the Police party did not return the fire. Enquiries show that the culprits were Shinkai and Sattar absconding levies.

24. On the night of the 26th August, five armed men of the Sharifa Kahol Badi zai section of the Achakzai tribe raided two tongas near Baleli and carried away the ponies, kit and rupees nine in cash. They

were pursued by levies and police but succeeded in crossing the border. The levies at Panjpai later recovered the two ponies.

25. On the night of the 1st September seventeen transborder Afridis of the Quetta-Pishin Police Force deserted from a recently established post at Khargi taking away with them eighteen ·303 rifles, with accoutrements and 2705 rounds of ammunition. The remaining Afridis in the armed section of the Quetta Police were quietly disarmed. On the evening of the 2nd September, the deserters came in contact with district levies near Spina Tezha and after exchanging shots for two hours made their way across the border to the Killi of Malik Zakum Khan, Badinzai. The next morning the deserters were taken to Spin Boldak and handed over to the Hakim of Boldak who sent them to Kandahar in lorries under escort. They stated in Spin Boldak that the cause of their desertion was the ill-treatment meted out to their fellow tribesmen in the North-West Frontier Province.

Seventeen rifles and ammunition were subsequently recovered through the Afghan Government.

26. On the night of 3rd September Shinkai and Sattar and Muhammad Hassan Kakozais with three other persons fired a few shots at the Mangalzai post. On the following night between 1-00 A.M. and 1-30 A.M. some shots were also fired at the Tilerai Post and it is believed that this was done by Sattar and Shinkai and their party.

27. On the afternoon of the 7th September information was received that a Gurkha sepoy had been murdered close to the border about 1½ miles from Chaman. It appears that the man had gone out to buy a sheep and had either been killed in the course of a fight following a quarrel or, as seems more probable, enticed to a spot close to the border and there murdered for what cash he possessed, or for some other reason which has not so far been ascertained. His money and boots were taken. The tracks led across the border and messages were accordingly sent at once to the Hakim of Spin Boldak asking for his assistance. With the help of a tracker lent by him they were taken into Spin Boldak next morning and are reported to be those of one Karim son of Barbari, Adrakzai. Compensation was recovered from the Adrakzais.

28. Two Levy horses and one camel were lifted on the night of the 16th September from Dolangi in the vicinity of Mangalzai by transborder men consisting of one Kakozai, one Mallezai, two Makos and one Baluch. One horse has since been recovered.

29. One Shinkai and another waylaid and fired at Abdur Rahim a Barech of Gulistan and his wife and brother, on their way back from Shorawak near Tang Massezai on the 28th September. They wounded Abdur Rahim and his camel and robbed his brother of rupees fifty.

30. On the night of the 28th September Gul Muhammad and three other Bazais returning to Aghberg with twenty camels were met by five bad characters between Samungli and Nau Hissar at midnight. The men left the camels and fled and sent messages for help.

A pursuit party came in contact with the raiders who took a rifle from Pir Muhammad. Pir Muhammad and another were taken off to

the hills and detained there. A man named Musa who was on patrol duty was also captured. After removing the clothes of the three persons the raiders released them. The inhabitants of Aghberg recovered five camels.

31. On the evening of the 30th September a party of bad characters from across the border carried off 700 sheep belonging to Samalanis from the neighbourhood of Burj Aziz Khan.

32. On the night of the 8th October three Massezais with four camels carrying melons to Killa Abdulla were attacked by five armed men who carried them to the border and there released them. It is not known whether the raiders were transborder tribesmen or not.

33. On the 20th October, 250 sheep belonging to some Massezais were lifted by raiders from Balangi in the Gulistan Illaqa. A party went in pursuit of the raiders and succeeded in recovering the animals, the raiders making good their escape.

34. Transborder Achakzais and Baluchis raided the Taraks in Ajram Hills on the 12th November resulting in the murder of the son of Malik Maruf, Nakhel Tarak.

35. On the 15th November one Abdur Razzak Habibzai of Killi Habibzai accompanied by a Badinzai went to Shadoi Hills with two camels and two donkeys to bring firewood. When loading wood on the animals, Shinkai and Said Kakozais and Saz-ud-din Mallezai appeared and tied the hands of Abdur Razzak and his companion and carried them off with their animals. On reaching the border the raiders released the men and took the animals across the border.

36. On 16th November, fifteen transborder Achakzai raiders made an assault on the Killis of Maliks Khurma and Malik Ghulam Saddiq, Malakhel Taraks, near Karattu on their way towards Amzari and drove off two flocks of sheep. A pursuit party released the animals the raiders escaping.

37 On the 25th November a party of four transborder bad characters held up forty travellers at a point some three miles from the Chaman border in Afghan territory on the Quetta Kandahar Road. The Hakim of Boldak on receipt of information immediately despatched two lorry loads of Nurzai Khassadars who attacked the raiders and killed Zarrak and Aziz Badinzais. Four Ashezais have been arrested and enquiries are proceeding. Zarrak was a notorious raider and his death is to be regarded with satisfaction.

38. A party of eight transborder bad characters cut the telegraph wires on the night of the 23rd December in the vicinity of Gulistan.

39. Four unknown bad characters lifted thirty sheep belonging to certain Mehtarzai Kakars of Murgha Zakriazai in the Pishin Tahsil. The owners following the tracks came up with them in the foothills opposite Mianghundi levy post and succeeded in recovering the stolen animals.

40. On the 6th January Din Muhammad and Fazil Ashezais while grazing their camels were kidnapped from Segi Hills in Toba Achakzai by Khairak and four other transborder Ashezais in pursuance of a

private dispute. Din Muhammad was released near the border and Fazil was carried off into Afghan territory where he was released and sent back to Chaman at the instance of the Malik the next day. Khairak was a member of the gang which kidnapped Major Farley and Captain and Mrs. Frere.

41. On the 10th January a party of transborder bad characters said to be eleven in number raided Walang Sakandar in Barshor and carried off three camels and some jewellery and cash. The Naib Tahsildar of Barshor went in pursuit of the raiders with a local pursuit party of fifty men.

42. At about 4-00 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd January some unknown persons, said to be four local men, broke into a bania's shop situated at the back of the Sheikhmandah Railway Station and murdered the bania.

43. On the 3rd February a dispute arose between the Sulemankhel-Kakars and Segis of Naurak over the possession of certain Khushkaba lands. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, proceeded promptly to the spot and brought the leaders of the opposing parties into Pishin. The Sulemankhels adopted a very truculent attitude and showed no desire to effect a settlement. On the 7th idem the Political Agent proceeded to Pishin and went into the case. In view of the intense ill feeling between the parties the leaders of both sides were confined in the Levy Lines while enquiries were proceeding and the case prepared for Special Jirga. A temporary settlement was made possible between the parties which enabled them to take full advantage of the rains pending final settlement.

44. On the 13th February Malik Abdur Rahman Ballozai who was on his way to Pishin and had with him sum of Rs. 213 to be credited into Pishin Tahsil as Land Revenue was waylaid near Nigandh by two men, probably Khurasani Powindahs, who assaulted him, robbed him of his money and made good their escape leaving the Malik senseless on the spot.

45. On the evening of the 7th March a number of Badinzais fired on the Ashezai Killi situated just across the border near the Chaman-Spin Boldak Road. One Alezai was slightly wounded and a rifle damaged. The attack is probably the sequel to the incident reported in paragraph 37 above when Zarrak was killed in the vicinity of Alezai Killi.

46. On the night of the 15th March Wali Ahad Ghulam and Ramzan, transborder Kakozais, with three others broke into the house of Zafran Kakozai at Aranbi Kakozai in the Pishin Tahsil, wounded him and two others, Ramzan and Muhammad Umer, with a knife, set fire to Zafran's Water Mill and made good their escape *via* Toba carrying off with them one bullock, one mare, one pistol and two rifles belonging to Zafran. Muhammad Umer has since succumbed to his injuries. The outrage is attributed to a dispute over certain water rights between Zafran and Wali Ahad which led the latter to move across the border and reside there.

47. On the 25th March two unarmed Baluch badmashes lifted fiftyone sheep from the vicnity of Said Hamid. The Jamadar of Saranan Levies with a few other pursued the culprits and succeeded in releasing the animals, the offenders having made good their escape.

48. Khudai Rahm and Sher Muhammad Ashezais of Bogra near Chaman had a dispute over land. At about 8-00 P. M. on the 31st March Sher Muhammad fired at Khudai Rahm but hit him only slightly. Khudai Rahm in turn fired at Sher Muhamad, inflicting a serious injury from which he eventually succumbed. Khudai Rahm lost no time in moving across the border.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

49. *Criminal Justice.*—1,373 cases were disposed of as compared with 924 in the previous year. 1,938 persons were charged with offences against 1,715 in the previous year. At the close of the year 273 persons awaited trial while 1,348 were formally acquitted or discharged and 317 were convicted. Of those convicted 112 were sentenced to imprisonment, 144 to fine and 117 ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The reason for such a large number of acquittals, etc., is that in the majority of cases a compromise was effected.

The total amount of fines (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 65,982 against Rs. 27,487 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 4,690 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 6,432 paid by way of compensation to the aggrieved parties.

During the year 25 applications for revision were filed. Of these fourteen were rejected, in one sentence was altered, in three proceedings were quashed and seven remained pending at the close of the year.

50. *Civil Justice.*—697 cases were referred to Council of Elders against 497 in the preceding year. Of these 601 were disposed of leaving ninety-six pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed, of forty-seven related to land and water, seventy-two were women cases 372 for money or other movable property and the remaining 110 of a miscellaneous nature. Twenty-six applications for revision were filed during the year, of which eighteen were disposed of and eight remained pending at the close of the year. In fifteen cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in one reversed and two cases were remanded to courts for further enquiry.

51. *District Levies.*—Total strength of the District Levies was 438 while expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,84,277. The temporary establishment sanctioned for the Spina Tezha Levy Post was withdrawn during the year while temporary levies employed at Gwal, Zarghun and Tor Aghbergi Railway stations on the Khanai Hindubagh Section of the Khanai Fort Sandeman Line were permanently sanctioned.

The working of the levies on the whole was satisfactory. They did very good work in the pursuit of raiders especially in the Quetta and Pishin Sub-Divisions.

52. *Miscellaneous.*—There was no infectious disease in the District during the year. The health of the people was good and also the condition of livestock. Water and fodder were sufficient.

53. Breaches in the Railway line between Sultan Kot and Shikarpur occurred on the 26th July and lasted upto the 15th September. Measures were at once taken to avert a crisis in the matter of food stuffs and petrol and other essential necessities.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes Marris and Bugtis.—A period of some four years of strained relations between the Marri and Bugti tribes was terminated after lengthy discussion in May when the two Tumandars concluded an agreement in settlement of all the blood feuds and abduction cases, etc., outstanding between the two tribes. As a result, bloodshed has been limited this year to 2 or 3 relatively unimportant cases.

All petty cases were decided this year by the Muqaddams of the two tribes. The more important cases were to have been taken up in March but have been postponed to next year owing to the illness of the Bugti Nawab.

In August seven men and a woman of the Loharani Marris were killed by Massuri Bugtis, in retaliation for which the Loharani Marris killed six Koriani Massuri Bugtis. Both the Tumandars were warned that they were personally responsible for the prevention of further bloodshed by their respective tribes. This recurrence of bloodshed on a considerable scale was disappointing in view of the complete settlement arrived at between the two tribes in May.

2. *Marris.*—In September a quarrel arose between some Bahawalanzai Marris at Kahan over certain low-caste women and resulted in several of the leading members of the clan getting into trouble with their Nawab. The matter became complicated owing to the death of one Wali Muhammad Mareta. The case went before a Marri tribal Jirga which convicted the Bahawalanzais concerned. Subsequently the Bahawalanzais through the intervention of Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan Ahmadzai and the Raisani and Bangalzai Sardars of the Kalat State were forgiven by the Marri Nawab, at whose request the substantive sentences against the Bahawalanzai were remitted with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner but the Bahawalanzais were ordered to pay compensation in full to the Maretas.

A reconciliation occurred between the Marri Nawab and Khan Sahib Mir Murad Bakhsh Bahawalanzai, who with his brother Mir Behram Khan was exiled from the Marri country in 1923, consequent on the circumstances attending the death of Mir Kaisar Khan, the then Marri "heir-apparent". It is hoped that Mir Allah Dad Khan the Nawab's half brother, whose case is the same, will also be taken back into the fold, and the Bahawalanzai family be once more united, but it has yet to be seen whether both sides will remain true to their word.

A new fair weather track actually entering Marri country was constructed from Talli in the Sibi Tahsil to a point seventeen miles along the caravan track to Kahan and arrangements made with the Marri Nawab to carry it thirteen miles further to the Taratani river.

Funds being insufficient to complete this stage the work was postponed to next year. The co-operation of the Nawab was secured by pointing out to him the increased facilities the new road will give him for travelling between Sibi and Kahan.

3. *Bugtis.*—At the invitation of the conveners the Bugti Nawab attended a political meeting of Sind Muslims at Sukkur in May at which resolutions were passed condemning the civil disobedience movements, urging the Muslim community of India as a whole to dissociate itself therefrom and claiming adequate representations for Sind Muslims at the Round Table Conference. One of these Resolutions was moved by the Nawab himself.

Reference the paragraph on Bugtis in last year's report, the prospects of settlement of the difficult case of the recalcitrant Shambanis were distinctly good when unfortunately negotiations broke down completely as a result of the murder of four Perozani Dangai Bugtis near Lehri by other members of the recalcitrant Saidani and Khiazai sections from Rojhan in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The incident was very possibly staged by ill-wishers of the Nawab, or at any rate by persons interested in the failure of the Saidani Khiazai negotiations, for there was no reason or excuse whatever for the murder of unoffending Parozanis by members of the hitherto recalcitrant sections just when their representatives were about to come to terms with the Nawab at Quetta.

There were several hundred cases pending between the Bugti and Mazari tribes. A Jirga was held at the end of March 1930 at Kashmore but unfortunately owing to the Mazāri Chief's attitude the jirga broke down without settling a single case.

Recourse was then had to a special jirga of selected Baluchistan and Dera Ghazi Khan chiefs, not including either of the two Nawabs, in the third week of November which proved successful. A very large proportion of the cases between the two tribes were either settled or dismissed. A genuine reconciliation between the two chiefs, however, seems as far off as ever.

A dispute took place between the Bugtis, and Jarwars and Khosas of the Nasirabad sub-division over the boundary dividing Bugti and Government land at Khalani. The Bugti Nawab and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad were asked to investigate and take peace securities from the sections of tribes involved till a final settlement can be effected.

4. *The Administered Area.*—On the 10th April a dispute arose over a water channel between Sharbatzai and Misrizai Bijrani Marris of Kohlu with the result that the former lost one killed and two wounded, while six of the latter were killed and two, including one woman, were wounded. The case has since been disposed of and heavy punishments awarded to the accused persons.

5. The lawlessness prevailing in Sind during July and August approached our border in the Nasirabad sub-division, and it was found

necessary to employ additional guards at Usta and to arm them and some of the Levies with rifles. Special measures were also taken for the defence of Jhatpat and Sohbatpur. No dacoities or other uptoward incidents worth mentioning actually took place and the arms have since been withdrawn.

6. Towards the end of September an affray occurred between Khajaks and Jattak Brahuis of Sibi Tahsil over grazing, in which three Khajaks were slightly and twelve Jattaks seriously wounded.

7. Statistics show a slight decrease in the number of criminal cases disposed of during the year as compared with that of last year. Actually most of the cases were decided during January and will appear in next years return. The number of serious cases is not greater than in the previous year and the behaviour of the tribesmen in all the three sub-divisions was fair.

8. *Operations of the Frontier crimes regulation.*—The following table contrasts the numbers of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulations :—

	1929.	1930.
1. Civil	1,388	1,933
2. Criminal	3,113	3,025
3. Revenue and Miscellaneous . . .	93	430
TOTAL .	4,594	5,388

In all 969 persons were punished for criminal offences as against 416 in the last year, while the number of persons called upon to furnish security was 250 as against 180. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 1,17,058 against 37,722 in the previons year. The realization amounted to Rs. 29,371 of which 7,911 were credited into the Government Treasury and Rs 21,460 paid to parties as compensation.

9. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—A new Branch Post Office was opened at Adampur Jarwar in December.

10. *Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 628. The expenditure was Rs. 3,53,609 against Rs. 2,93,725 in the previous year.

The conduct of the levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The behaviour of the tribes was satisfactory.

2. Relations between the Hamzazais of the Loralai District and the Kibzais of the Zhob District remained strained although steps were taken to settle all disputes over boundaries and grazing rights. A quarrel took place between them in the latter part of the year over grazing rights and several persons were wounded on both sides.

3. Several murders took place between Marris and the Khetrans but the cases were decided by the respective Tumandars.

4. The Loralai Barkhan mail lorry was attacked near Wahar by a gang of Nadar Kahol, Hamzazais. The driver and one Head Constable were killed, one Police sepoy wounded and three Government rifles with 245 rounds ammunition taken away. The culprits were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines. The Government rifles and ammunition were recovered.

5. An attack was made by Buzdars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on a village of the Hasni tribe in the Barkhan Tahsil in revenge for the murder of one of their tribesmen resulting in eight Hasnis being killed and 2 wounded.

6. Reference paragraph 3 of Administration Report for 1928-29. Haji Paind Khan, Dumar for the second time went "ferar". The party was arrested before they reached the Zhob Agency. The twenty-one rifles which this man brought back without licenses or permission from Afghanistan on his return from his first visit have been taken away and are at present in the Sinjawi Tahsil. All the outstanding cases between Paind Khan and the Dumar Sardar are now being placed before a Dumar Jirga for settlement.

7. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year and the preceding year are compared below :—

—		During the year 1929.	During the year 1930.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original	Criminal	654	1,559	905	...
	Civil	986	1,291	305	...
	Total	1,640	2,850	1,210	...
Appellate	Criminal	3	3	...	...
	Civil	12	7	...	5
	Total	15	10	...	5

8. Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 37,175 as against Rs. 72,477 in the preceding year. Realization including arrears aggregated to Rs. 24,688 as against Rs. 29,093 in the previous year.

In many cases compensation was made payable by instalments. Fines are almost always compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property looted and stolen, etc. Of the sum recovered Rs. 10,321 were paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

The number of persons punished was 634 against 240 in the previous year and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace 185 as compared with 155 in the preceding year.

There has been a marked improvement in the working of the Jirgas.

9. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies at the close of the year was 454. Expenditure on account of their maintenance was Rs. 1,85,885. Of this the Postal Levies represented Rs. 14,980. Travelling allowance of Levy Muharrirs amounted to Rs. 277.

10. *General.*—Normal conditions prevailed and the year was one of good crops, good health and low prices.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The conduct of the Zhob tribes was good and the list of offences by no means excessive. On the railway on two occasions dog spikes were stuck between the rails and on many occasions stones laid on the line. On one occasion the culprits were caught and fined Rs. 500 each. On the other occasions it was not possible to apprehend the real culprits but fines were inflicted on the villages and tribes within whose tribal limits the offences occurred.

2. A smaller number of Nasirs and Kharots passed through the Agency this year than usual. Their behaviour has been excellent. The behaviour of the Sulemankhels cannot be said to have been particularly bad considering that this tribe is very poor and are robbers and marrauders by instinct and astonishingly poverty-stricken. The fact that the frontier road from Fort Sandeman to Gul Kach was built during the year under report and Sulemankhel labour used on it is possibly the real reason why the behaviour of the Sulemankhels so noticeably improved.

3. On the night of the 24th May, fourteen bullocks were stolen from Moghal Kot by a party of Akakhel Wazirs. The case was placed before a Joint Jirga but owing to lack of proof has been adjourned.

4. On the afternoon of the 13th July a fight took place between Kureshis and Yasinzais resulting in the death of Batak Kureshi. The Yasinzais concerned, with their families, left their homes and went to Waziristan. The Kureshis retaliated by burning the houses of the Yasinzais and killing all the sheep, goats and cattle that they could lay their hands on. On the 22nd October a second fight took place. The Yasinzais who had absconded returned and took up two sangered posts near Koriawasta and shot Kamal and Momin Kureshis. Kamal subsequently died of his wounds. They then absconded a second time and it was found that certain Sheranis living near Moghal Kot had assisted them in getting away through the Militia posts which had been put out to close the passes. These men have been suitably dealt with. The Wano authorities arrested one of the Yasinzais and the rest came in. The case was placed before a full Sherani Jirga but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

5. On the 12th August twenty-five cows belonging to Mandokhels and Laoons were carried off by a party of Wazirs from the village of Lartoo in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

6. On the 18th of August a fight took place near Manikhwa between Marhels and Kapips over and old dispute regarding grazing rights. Several men were wounded on both sides and one man was killed. The case has been satisfactorily settled.

7. On the night of the 28th August a party of Wazirs attacked a Mandokhel encampment near Sambaza and drove off some fifty cows and 250 goats. The Mandokhels went in pursuit but unfortunately

four of them were killed and they lost three rifles. The Wazirs got across the Gomal with the stolen animals. The case was settled by Jirga.

8. On the night of the 23rd of October several shots were fired at the camp at Sambaza where a party of the Hazara Pioneers was encamped. On the night of 2nd November the camp was again sniped. No body was hit on either occasion. It has since been proved that the offences were committed by parties of Khoidadkhel Sulemankhels under Mozey and Nawab, who were also responsible for the incident when Sulemankhels shot up a Militia party under Colonel Anderson (see para 8 of last year's report). Mozey and Nawab did not come in to Sambaz. when Joint Jirgas were held with the Sulemankhels in December.

9. On October 28th a fight took place between Dinak and Baik on one side and Juma Khan and Faqir on the other. Dinak and Baik were brothers and so are Juma Khan and Faqir. They are closely nearly related and are neighbours. Dinak and Baik were both wounded and Baik subsequently died. Juma and Faqir then absconded but have since returned.

10. On the 17th of November thirteen camels belonging to Laoons of Kamar Din Karez were carried off by a party of Jalalkhel Sulemankhels from a place called Kashkalvi near Saratoi. The Laoons pursued and succeeded in recovering the stolen animals.

11. Early in December seven Nizamkhel Sulemankhels seized a Shahizai of Wali Murgha near Kamar Din Karez and having carried him across the border brutally murdered him. The actual offenders are not known but it is hoped to trace them.

12. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The punishments awarded numbered fifty-eight as against 172 in the previous year and 358 persons were called upon to furnish securities. Although the number of criminal cases in 1930 was greater than in 1929 very many more cases were compromised which accounts for the smaller number of punishments awarded. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 18,490 as compared with 42,702 in 1929. Except Rs. 643 which is due to Government, the entire amount is payable to individuals as compensation. In 1930 Rs. 11,951 were recovered on account of fines as against Rs. 6,820 in 1929.

13. The annual Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan Joint Jirga were held at Fort Sandeman in November 1930 and many inter-district cases were settled.

14. After an interval of eight years Joint Jirgas were held with the Sulemankhels. 134 cases were to have been decided. Owing to the absence of parties and other causes forty-five cases had to be adjourned, but eighty-nine cases were disposed of.

5. *Zhob Militia.*—*Personnel (Men).*—The Corps was kept upto strength throughout the year and good recruits enlisted.

16. Two new Wireless Sets were supplied to the Corps and the previous experimental set sent for improvement. The new sets worked very satisfactorily.

17. The following posts were held by the Corps :—

Lower Zhob—

Ahmadi Dirga.

Mir Ali Khel.

Mughal Kot.

Sambaza.

Shaighalu.

Manikhwa.

Kapip. Abandoned on 14th June 1930.

Upper Zhob.

Killa Saifulla. (After September 1930 a dump guard only.)

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Faqirzai.

Gwal Haiderzai. Abandoned in September 1930.

Loeband.
Ashewat. } Held from April to October 1930.

Shinghar. June to October 1930.

18. During the year the following new roads were made :—

(1) Fort Sandeman to Gul Kach.

(2) Nasai to Murgha Faqirzai.

No. 1 is a very fair road but No. 2 is very rough quite impassable after snow or rain and will need a great deal of improvement to make it a safe road in fair weather.

The following roads were greatly improved :—

(1) Fort Sandeman to within 6 miles of Shaighalu.

(2) Manikhwa to Ahmedi Dirga.

During the year the new road to Gul Kach opened up a further large area to be protected by the Militia.

19. Great attention was paid to musketry and the results were very good.

The discipline of the Corps was very good. Only one case of desertion occurred during the year and this deserter was an Achakzai serving in the Kakar Company. He was apprehended and punished.

20. A young Brahui sepoy shot and killed one non-Commissioned Officer and a sepoy of his company at Mughal Kot in July. He had received very great provocation and the Jirga of Baluch Sardars and others sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

21. The general health of the Corps was good.

22. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Post Offices were opened at Nasai, Badinzai, Simzai and Minabazar of which the first three were again closed and Minabazar was made permanent.

23. *General Remarks.*—Peace prevailed in the district throughout the year.

24. During July and August rain fell throughout the district which while being beneficial to the Kharif sowing damaged the Rabi and standing crops, Karezes and Bunds in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division. The Railway line was breached in several places on various occasions and traffic was interrupted. For some days mails were conveyed by motor. During June heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Kapip brought a small flood down the Saliaza Nalah, but this was successfully diverted by the new Bund built for protection of Fort Sandeman.

25. The health of the people was generally good. One hundred and twenty-four deaths were caused in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil by Influenza and Pneumonia while six people in the Batozai Circle of the same Tahsil died of Small Pox.

26. Foot and Mouth disease, Mange and Anthrax broke out on two or three occasions and caused a certain amount of mortality amongst sheep and goats, but to no very great extent.

27. The Fort Sandeman-Sambaza Gul Kach Road right upto the Gomal was completed by a party of the Hazara Pioneers on the 31st J anary.

28. A Militia post at Sambaza has been built during the year

29. During the year the Militia Posts at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Gwal were done away with, it being considered that the existing Military and Police were sufficient protection for Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla. The Post at Gwal was taken over by the Police from the Militia The Military guard over the sub-treasury at Hindubagh was also relieved by Police.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 144 against 143 last year. They were distributed as follows :—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	110
2. Quetta Nushki Railway Levies	15
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	19
	144

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 56,360 against Rs. 55,858 last year. The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).*—Seventy-eight criminal and seventy-one civil cases were decided by Jirgas during the year under report as under :—

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal . . .	20	78	78	20
Civil . . .	18	79	71	26

3. *Attitude of the tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes continued to be good and calls for no remarks.

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APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The three tribes of the **Nushki Tahsil the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals continued to be** on unfriendly terms with each other, with the result that they still find it almost impossible to settle inter-tribal cases without outside assistance and are divided into factions within each tribe. The authority of the three Sardars is consequently weak but their attitude towards Government has continued to be satisfactory.

2 The Sinjerani Sardar exercises a good influence over his tribe and can be relied upon to settle cases and keep on good terms with the Sinjeranis of the Helmand.

3. The following raids were committed from across the border during the year under review :—

(1) In February 1930 a man named Umed of Rud Garamsel (Afghanistan) accompanied by a camel driver and two camels went to Nok-Kundi to purchase some articles of food and clothing. After making the necessary purchases they left Kundi for home, and on their way back were attacked by a party of seven Yarmohammadzai badmashes of Khwash at a place called Nawar Miski within British Territory. Umed and his camel driver ran away while their camels and goods were carried off by the raiders. The matter was reported to the Sinjerani Levies at Amirchah who pursued the offenders and after a short fight succeeded in capturing five of the culprits and recovering all the stolen property. One of the captured raiders was slightly wounded.

(2) On the night of the 23rd July one Allahdad Badini of Nushki (who went across the Afghan border in November 1928) accompanied by a gang of half a dozen other badmashes of Shorawak set fire to the rabi harvest belonging to Mir Mohammad Sharif, Badini which was lying on a threshing floor near the Badini Sardar's village.

(3) On the night of the 11th August a party of about fifteen transborder raiders headed by Abdul Aziz Langav, and Wali Mohammad, son of Samand Khan and Adam, brother of Mansur Khan, Barechis of Shorawak raided a flock of sheep belonging to a Bajezai Mengal of Kishingi, who lives quite close to the Afgan border. On receipt of information of the occurrence Sher Mohammed Khan, the Havildar of the Mengal Sardar's Levies at Kishingi, took a party of about thirty men and proceeded to the spot and thence to Samand Khan Karez. He asked Samand Khan to return the stolen property but his request was not complied with. On the

other hand the Barechis managed to relieve five of the Levies of their rifles and their two camels. These rifles and the camels were eventually returned.

(4) On the night of the 10th September a gang of eight badmashes from across the border committed a raid at Inam Bostan in the Nushki Tahsil. Two local men were killed and three others and a woman were wounded. One of the injured man died on his way to the Nushki Hospital.

(5) About the 28th October Ali Dost outlaw with a gang of twenty-two other badmashes managed to get into Kalat State territory. At Mar-i-ab, the raiders were attacked by a party of the Mekran Levy Corps and two of the gang were killed. The remainder retreated towards the Afghan border, but were intercepted by a party of the Chagai Levy Corps at a place called Mohabbat near Mall. Ali Dost, the ring-leader was mortally wounded and nine others were killed and five captured. Ali Dost died in the Nushki Hospital on the 5th November and the captured men were duly dealt with.

4. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 199 (Civil 95, Revenue 34, Criminal 70) as against 174 for the year 1929. Of these 199 cases 20 were decided by reference to Shariat as under :—

Civil	16
Revenue	2
Criminal	2
	20

5. The total amount of fines imposed during 1930 was Rs. 1,880 while the amount realised was Rs. 120. Out of this Rs. 20 were paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

6. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

7. The strength of Tribal and District Levies remained unaltered. The tribal responsibility scheme inaugurated in 1920 worked very satisfactorily.

Temporary Chagai Scouts.

8. *Temporary Chagai Scouts.*—A body of 106 men was raised for six months and designated the Chagai Scouts in September. The Scouts proved very useful in the protection of the Afghan Chagai border and also for patrol duty.

9. *Chagai Levy Corps.*—Honorary Lieutenant Mir Ahmed Yar Khan remained attached to the Chagai Levy Corps as Adjutant throughout the year.

10. The Chagai Levy Corps did very useful work in the matter of the protection of the Afghan border. Not only did they constantly send out patrol parties to check and pursue raiders but they

also succeeded in rounding up the gang of outlaws referred to in paragraph 3 (5).

11. The usual annual course of musketry was carried out during the year.

12. *General Remarks.*—The train service on the Quetta-Ahmedwal Section was further reduced during the year under report.

13. Yakmach and Warechah stations on the Nushki Extension Railway were closed down permanently for all traffic on the 19th March.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—The health of His Highness Beglar Begi, Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat showed no improvement during the year.

2. In January the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan visited the State Stud at Dhadar.

3. *Administration of Land and Water.*—The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,18,235 against Rs. 5,09,757 for the last year, a decrease of Rs. 91,522. The deficiency was due to the fact that the prices of wheat and jowari fell a great deal and there was no demand for grain from outside. Locusts also caused some damage to standing crops.

4. *Legislation and Protection—Criminal and Civil Justice.*—1,340 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam, during the year, while 1,414 cases were decided by the Niabat Courts including that Naib of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration and Shariat, Compromise or withdrawal.

5. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners was 121 and 194 respectively. The former includes twenty-eight prisoners undergoing sentence in the Central Jail at Mach which was established during the year under report. The remaining prisoners were confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lock-ups. Their health on the whole was good. Efforts were continued to train them in Agricultural and other industrial arts.

6. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 245 men against 243 in the last year. The strength of the State Levies was 766.

7. *Irrigation.*—The Lehri Khanwah Scheme was continued at a cost to the state of Rs. 6,079. The Zamindars continued to help with labour.

8. *Weather and Crops.*—In respect of cultivation the year under report was moderate and rates were cheaper.

9. *Trade.*—Imports into Pasni amounted to Rs. 6,65,320 against Rs. 8,64,494 last year. Exports from Pasni towards Karachi Rs. 5,16,108 against Rs. 4,52,572 last year.

The imports from and exports to Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 13,000 against Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 92,000 respectively last year. The income from Custom duty amounted to Rs. 93,380 against Rs. 1,03,762 for the preceding year resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10,382. The reason for this shortage is attributed to the fact that as the Persian Government have mostly stopped the communication of

Caravans from Persia into Mekran, dates and grain from Mekran were not exported thus causing loss to the Zamindars and the Merchants besides badly affecting the Custom revenues of the State.

10. *Communications.*—The fair weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained in good order.

During the month of July when the railway line was breached between Jacobabad and Shikarpur, the Quetta-Karachi road which was damaged by heavy rain was repaired by the Kalat State so far as the portion of the road from Mastung to Lak Tirpuri upto the Levy tract boundary was concerned and the road made passable for Motor and Lorries within a week.

11. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and quit rents, amounted to Rs. 13,86,761 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,08,208 against Rs. 15,00,517 and Rs. 11,72,189 respectively for the preceding year. The income of the Mekran Revenues branch which is included in the income of the Kalat State revenues amounted to Rs. 1,93, 103 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,19,538. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 73,565.

The credit balance of the State amounted [to Rs. 36,62,614 at the close of the year against Rs. 34,84,061 in the preceding year thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,78,553 of this credit balance a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 is invested in Government loans and shares in the Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, were purchased to the value of Rs. 3,00,000. A sum of Rs. 85,600 is lent out in Taccavis and other advances.

12. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains the following seven hospitals:—

1. Mastung . .	in Sarawan.
2. Khuzdar . .	in Jhalawan.
3. Bhag . .	in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa . 5. Lehri .	in Kachhi.
6. Turbat . 7. Pasni .	in Mekran.

During the year 92,768 patients were treated in these hospitals compared with 84,341 during the previous year. In addition to these hospitals there are Government Hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur, and Mand (Mekran and a Mission Hospital at Mastung Road which is located at Dhadar during the winter.

The general health of the people was good and there was no serious epidemic. There were cases of Measles, Small-Pox and Malarial fever. Efforts were continued to prevent the use of opium among yong children with satisfactory results.

13. *Education.*—There are the following schools for boys in the State :—

1. Mastung Middle School	in Sarawan.
2. Kalat Primary School	in Sarawan.
3. Pringabad Primary School	in Sarawan.
4. Wali Khan Primary School	in Sarawan.
5. Khuzdar Primary School	in Jhalawan.
6. Dhadar Primary School	in Kachhi.
7. Bhag Primary School	in Kachhi.
8. Gandawa Primary School	in Kachhi.
9. Lehri Primary School	in Kachhi.
10. Turbat Primary School	in Mekran.
11. Panjgur Primary School	in Mekran.
12. Pasni Primary School	in Mekran.

The total number of the students on the rolls was 731 against 715 for the previous year. The students of Mastung School are given practical training in methods of cultivation and the harvesting of crops.

14. *State Stud.*—There was no epidemic disease among the Stud animals and their general condition was excellent. Some of the horses of the Stud took part in the Quetta, Lahore and Karachi Races and won stakes amounting to Rs. 9,532 cash, six Silver Cups of the value of Rs. 550 and one Gold Cup worth £50. In addition horses of the State Stud were exhibited in the Civil and Military Horse Shows at Quetta and Sibi and the Imperial Delhi Horse Show held in February 1931 and were awarded prizes aggregating Rs. 690 cash, two silver Cups, one silver medal and seven sanads.

15. *Mekran Levy Corps Strength.*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps was 11 Indian Officers and 439 other ranks. The Jamaldini Platoon at Sohtagan Post continued to be attached to the Mekran Levy Corps.

16. *Discipline.*—The discipline and spirit of the Corps was good.

17. *Detachments.*—The following was the normal distribution of the Corps during the year :—

Panjgur Headquarters.
Grawag Post.
Gar Post.
Parom Post.
Turbat Post.

Mand Post.

Suntsar Post.

Sohtagan Post.

One platoon temporarily posted at Sorab.

18. *Health.*—The health of the Corps was satisfactory. Some cases of Small-Pox occurred in Panjgur illaqa but immediate steps were taken to segregate all men coming from out villages and the Corps escaped infection.

Ressaldar Major Khan Sahib Mir Gohram Jan who was on sick leave died at Sami on 22nd November 1930.

One sepoy who was on leave at his home Balbal Zahri died in February 1931.

19. *Tribal Levies.*—Tribal Levies continued to be maintained at Mand, Ispikan, Parom and Sohtagan.

20. *Transport.*—There was no difficulty in obtaining camels when required.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

With the few exceptions mentioned below the year was one of remarkable tranquillity and the conduct of the Sardars and the behaviour of their tribes were extremely good.

2. *Sarawan.*—During the night of the 18th May a party of raiders, believed to have been fifteen in number and to have included Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, Ali Dost, Sannari, and Salu Khan, Langav, the elder brother of Abdul Aziz Khan, Langav, all outlaws of Kalat State who have been in Afghanistan for some time, raided Kalat town. They killed a Hindu named Toru Mal, his servant and a sepoy on duty in the bazaar, wounded Toru Mal's son Bhojraj, and carried off a considerable portion of Toru Mal's property. Armed parties were despatched from Kalat, Surab, Mangochar and Kirdagap in pursuit of the raiders who made off in a westerly direction from Kalat, and the Political Agent, Chagai, was telegraphed to arrange for *darabandi* in his area. The raiders made for Afghan territory by way of Neemargh and Kishingi and eventually managed to escape across the border.

3. On the evening of the 23rd May a party of eight raiders lifted thirty-four camels belonging to one Kadir Bakhsh, Mohammadshahi, at a spot some five miles south of Sheikh Wasil in Kalat State territory. The raiders were pursued by a party of the Chagai Levy Corps and some State Levies and a running fight ensued. The raiders managed to make off under cover of darkness but all the camels were recovered.

4. Late in the evening of the 7th December eleven raiders, who are believed to have been Samalaries, lifted eighteen camels belonging to Langavs, at a spot some three miles south of Guru on the Kalat-Mastung Road. They wounded one Langav and were reported also to have taken Rs. 100 in cash some jewellery and clothes from one Abdulla, Langav of Mangochar. The Resaldar of Mangochar pursued the raiders but failed to come up with them and they escaped into Afghanistan.

5. *Kharan.*—On receipt of information that a party of dacoits had crossed into British territory near Ladgasht on the 20th August a party of the Mekran Levy Corps, together with a party of Kharan Sepoys, followed them to Muksotag about fifteen miles west of Sohtagan. On arrival there it was found that the dacoits had obtained three rifles from the Yarmohammadzai Damanis (Persian subjects) in exchange for three camels and were making for Dalbandin. The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Mekran Levy Corps party confiscated the three camels and returned to Sohtagan. The dacoits were later overtaken and captured without resistance by the Kharan party at Kulandi Chah about twenty miles from Dalbandin and four rifles were seized and three men taken to the Kharan Sardar.

6. *Jhalawan.*—Yielding to the advice of bad counsellors and without heed to the foolish and reckless course he was pursuing, the Mengal Sardar, in pursuance of a dispute regarding his right to levy tax from the Ghulamani section of the Mengal tribe, attacked this section with a large force in the third week of September. Prompt action prevented the affair taking a serious turn. Subsequently early in November a special Jirga was convened at Khozdar to consider and advise as to what action should be taken against the Mengal Sardar for his misdeeds. The Jirga recommended that the Sardar should be detained at Mastung until the State Authorities were satisfied that he realized the folly of his ways and had learnt a lesson and could be safely entrusted again with the management of his tribe. The Jirga also found that he intended attacking the Khozdar Niabat Fort after dealing with the Ghulamanis, but was deterred from doing so by the Zarakzai, Musiani, Sasoli and Khidrani Sardars announcing that they would give their full support to the State authorities in repelling the attack.

7. At the beginning of November Jemadar Hassan Khan and twenty two men of the Mekran Levy Corps stationed at Sorab engaged a raiding gang of some twenty two armed men under Ali Dost, Sannari, a notorious outlaw, near Parod in the Kalat State. Two of the raiders were killed in the fight. The remainder fled and were relentlessly pursued by the Levy Corps party into Chagai limits where the Chagai Levy Corps took heavy toll of them. Ali Dost, who was captured by the Chagai authorities, succumbed to wounds received.

8. *Kachhi.*—Sardar Gul Muhammad, Magassi, who had been ill for some time past, requested in February 1931 that, on account of his illness, the intrigues and enmity of certain persons of his *tuman*, and as the finances of his *tuman* were in a bad state, the management of his *tuman* might be taken over temporarily. Arrangements were accordingly made in March for the Kalat State authorities temporarily to take over the management of the *tuman*.

9. *General.*—Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasoli, and Mir Abdul Karim Gichki, died during the year.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

The Jam Sahib and his family kept good health during the year.

A daughter was born to the Jam Sahib from his Malir wife in December.

2. The Political charge of the State throughout the year was held by the Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, I. A., who visited the State in March.

The Census Superintendent visited the State in January.

The post of Wazir was held by Khan Sahib Agha Mir Yakub Shah throughout the year.

3. *Administration of Land.*—There was no change in the land taxation. The Revenues assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 42,324 against Rs. 83,538 last year. It was realised in full.

The large deficit under this head was entirely due to the heavy fall in the price of grain.

4. *Legislation and Protection—Criminal Justice.*—The number of Criminal Cases of all descriptions was 391 including fifteen from the preceding year. Of these 56 were disposed of leaving thirty five pending at the close of the year.

These cases involved the arrest of 524 men of whom seventynine were convicted, 437 were released, one escaped and the remaining seven were under trial. There were eighteen cases of murder, twenty-seven cases of adultery and one case of suicide, of which three, two and *nil* respectively were pending from the last year. The majority of the remaining cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 7,565 while Rs. 3,469 were outstanding from last year. Of the total Rs. 3,834 were realised and Rs. 1,301 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,849 at the end of the year. The value of stolen property was Rs. 5,133 of which Rs. 1,875 were recovered against Rs. 1,068 in the preceding year.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases were disposed of during the year :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Civil	1505	590
Revenue	424	179
Miscellaneous . . .	124	679
Execution	356	202

7. *Military Forces.*—The State Lassi (Local) Fauj consisted of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men.

8. *Village Watchmen.*—The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State also performed the duties of the village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

9. *Armament.*—There was no change in armament.

10. *Production and Distribution.—Weather and Crops.*—There were good rains and good sowings during the year under report. The Kharif Crops at one time showed good prospects, but withered considerably for want of timely rains in some places.

The following statement shows the whole-sale prices per maund of Ghee, Goat-hair and wool, current in the State during the year:—

—	Ghee.	Goat-Hair.	Wool.
Permanent Owners	42-43	8-12	10-12
Nomads	39-40	8-10	9-10

11. *Irrigation.*—The Jazan Band in the Shah Lakhra Niabat remained structurally sound and proved beneficial as usual.

12. *Wages and Labour.*—There was no change in wages and labour during the year.

13. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, sarshaf, mustard seed, hides, coriander, saddle-bags and gugal. Wool and Ghee are generally brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarf palm leaves and robes.

The trade fell in value in the year under report. Duty collected amounted to Rs. 1,49,617 against Rs. 1,66,228 in the preceding year. The slump in prices of wool, sarshaf and Ghee, due to a dull Karachi market did not permit export of these articles on a large scale while the local economic distress due to the extraordinary cheapness of their products lessened the power of purchasing considerably resulting in less consumption and less import of cloth and other provisions.

14. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela, Hab-Kotira and Bela-Liari roads were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 7,170 against Rs. 10,663 last year.

15. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State amounted to Rs. 2,92,748 against Rs. 3,62,475 in the preceding year. The expenditure including that on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,33,713 against Rs. 3,90,811 last year. The decrease in income is largely due to the fall in the prices of grain and trade depression.

16. *Vital Statistics.*—The State continued to maintain the Dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. There was no case of plague in the State during the year.

479 operations were performed and 1,152 persons vaccinated during the year against 369 and 2,366, respectively, in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated during the year was 29,495 against 29,375 last year.

An indoor patients' ward accommodating six patients was completed at Bela.

A mid-wife is now attached to the Bela Dispensary.

17. *Education.*—The State maintains one Upper and one Lower Primary School at Bela and Uthal respectively. The total number of boys on the rolls was 125 against ninety-three last year.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to receive a grant from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of State Schools was Rs. 3,615 against Rs. 3,896 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1930-31 with corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	3,092	†17,783	+14,691
(b) Current year's demand	12,66,572	11,40,610	—1,25,962
Total	12,69,664	11,58,393	—1,11,271
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	2,168	6,342	+4,174
(b) Current year's collections	11,23,829	*8,95,483	—2,28,346
Total	11,25,997	9,01,825	—2,24,172
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions	59,151	65,090	+5,939
(b) Malikana	50,647	39,130	—11,517
(c) Suspensions	60	1,29,193	+1,29,133
(d) Grain & Cash Allowance	15,630	15,339	—291
(e) Arrears	18,179	7,813	—10,366
(f) Miscellaneous	......	3	+3
Total	1,43,667	2,56,568	+1,12,901

* These figures do not include Rs. 344-11-3 and Rs. 17-8 over credited in Duki and Pishin Sub-Treasuries respectively.

† The difference is due to amount being set off against other Tahsils.

This table does not include Rs. 1,721-2-5 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil for 1930-31 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by District of the figures shown in Appendix I, giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures for 1929-30. (Increase + Decrease—.)

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	+7,667	+8,744
Sibi	+9,478	—54,314
Loralai	1,04,764	—1,24,134
Zhob	—55,540	—68,752
Chagai	+31,573	+13,969
Kalat	+315	+315
Total	—1,11,271	—2,24,172

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during the year 1930-31 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	81	...
	Pishin	82	...
Loralai	Duki	1,355	8,000
	Barkhan	86	8,000
	Sinjawi	15	600
Zhob	Hindubagh	1,738	4,684
	Killa Saifulla	...	25,821
Sibi	Shahrigh	706	1,890
	Nasirabad	60,771	46,240
	Kohlu	...	7,800
	Sibi	...	1,797
Chagai	Nushki	306	19,361
	Dalbandin	...	5,000
Total	...	65,090	1,29,193

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	1929-30, Rate per maund.	1930-31, Rate per maund.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
Quetta	5 0 0	2 12 0
Chaman	No produce on account of lack of rains and appearance of locusts.	2 10 0
Pishin	5 8 0	3 1 0
Bori	5 5 6	3 4 0
Barkhan	4 3 0	2 8 9
Duki	4 9 0	2 11 0
Sinjawi	5 2 0	3 6 6
Musakhel	4 9 0	3 0 0
Fort Sandeman	5 8 0	3 8 0
Killa Saifulla	4 12 0	2 8 0
Hindubagh	5 8 0	3 10 0
Sibi	5 11 0 to 6 8 6	2 13 0 to 3 10 6
Shahrigh	4 10 0	3 6 0 to 3 11 3
Kohlu	3 15 0	2 6 0
Nushki	5 4 0	3 0 0
Dalbandin	Whole revenue remitted.	3 4 3
Shorarud	4 1 0	3 0 0
Bolan	5 0 6	3 7 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1930 (per rupee).		March 1931 (per rupee).	
	Seers.	Chh.	Seers.	Chh.
Wheat.				
Quetta	7	0	11	4
Loralai	8	0	16	0
Fort Sandeman	6	8	13	4
Nushki	9	0	14	0
Millet.				
Sibi	11	7	21	5

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1930-31 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	(A) 1,83,931 13 3	7,53,854 8 9	9,37,786 6 0	7,58,473 8 4	(B) 1,79,312 13 8
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	1,07,323 4 3	1,70,640 0 0	2,77,963 4 3	1,91,203 0 0	86,760 4 3
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	38,095 13 7	78,036 15 1	1,16,132 13 8	73,918 15 1	42,213 13 7
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	20,435 9 7	58,774 13 7	79,210 7 2	57,816 10 4	21,393 13 10
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	12,761 4 9	67,716 13 5	80,478 2 2	66,236 4 8	14,241 13 6
6 Nushki Town Fund	3,843 6 7	9,557 14 9	13,401 5 4	9,074 12 6	4,326 8 10
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	2,646 12 8	5,561 14 7	8,208 11 3	5,036 12 0	3,171 15 3
Total Local Funds	1,85,106 3 5	3,90,288 7 5	5,75,394 10 10	4,03,286 6 7	1,72,108 4 3

(A) Excludes Rs. 80,285-7-4 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits.
(B) Excludes Rs. 88,031-4-3 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits.

These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund	Rs.	58,400
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	,,	1,08,200
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	,,	69,056
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	,,	14,875
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	,,	37,000
6. Nushki Town Fund	,,	4,992
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	,,	11,750

APPENDIX XI

APPENDIX

Workmen's

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment.	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day.	
				Adults.	Minors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Quetta-Pishin District.			
1	Sor Range Hills	Mian Muhammad Ismail of Quetta.	Coal Mines	26	...
2	Ditto.	Messrs. Essajee & Sons of Quetta	Do.	25	...
3	Ditto.	Rai Sahib Tikam Dass Girdhari Dass of Quetta.	Do.	33	...
4	Ditto.	Mrs. S. Pherozeshaw of Quetta	Do.	5	...
5	Ditto.	Messrs. Hassanally & Co. of Bruce Road, Quetta.	Do.	27	...
6	Ditto.	Messrs. Sorabjee & Sons of Quetta.	Do.	13	...
7	Quetta	The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd, Quetta	Brewers	55	...
8	Do.	The St. John Steam Flour Mills, Quetta.	Flour Mill and Factory.	36	...
9	Do.	The Municipal Workshop, Quetta.	Workshop	24	...
10	Do.	The Quetta Arsenal	Do.	860	37
11	Do.	The Military Engineering Service Workshop.	Do.	112	...
12	Do.	The Quetta Railway Shed Workshop	Do.	83	...
13	Do.	The Quetta Electric Supply Co.	Do.	106	...
		Total Quetta-Pishin District	...	1,405	37

XI.

Compensation.

1930 of the Province of Baluchistan.

Accidents.						Occupational Diseases.						
Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for :—			Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for.			Remarks.
Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* The [illegible] men died [illegible] a result of one accident.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	26‡	†1387-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Relates to death occurred in 1928. ‡ No Compensation was paid but daily wages amounting to Rs. 261-3-0 were allowed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	26	1387-8	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Workmen's

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December

Serial No.	Station.	Name of establishment	Nature of work.	Average numbers employed per day. Adults.	Minors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kalat Agency (Bolan Pass).			
14	Mach Bolan Pass.	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Coal Mines	35	...
15	Ditto	Messrs. Sorabjee and Sons, Bruce Road, Quetta.	Do.	6	...
		Total Kalat Agency	...	41	...
		Zhob District.			
16	Hindubagh	The Baluchistan Chrome Co., Ltd., Hindubagh.	Chrome Mines.	353	...
17	Do.	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Do.	19	...
		Total Zhob District	...	372	...
		Sibi District.			
18	Shahrig	The Minck Colliery	Coal Mines	9	...
19	Do.	The late Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., through his son Mr. F. B. Patel, Quetta.	Do.	40	...
20	Harnai	Rai Sahib Tikamdass, Girdharidass, Quetta.	Do.	20	...
		Total Sibi District	...	69	...
		Total of the Province	...	1,887	37

XI—*contd.*

Compensation—*contd.*

1930 of the Province of Baluchistan—*contd.*

Accidents.						Occupational Diseases.						Remarks.
Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for :—			Cases of :—			Compensation paid during the year for.			
Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	30-0 11-4 10-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	51-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	29	1,387-8	84	51-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XII.

Return A.

Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923).

Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1930.

Return of cases filed.

1. Application for the registration of agreements should not be entered in this statement.

2. Proceedings should only be entered under distribution if they are confined to dependants of the deceased workman; where the employer is a party they should be shown under Award of Compensation: Fatal accidents [*cf.*, Rule 6 (2)].

Applications for.	Filed.	Not contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending at conclusion.
		Admitted by opposite party.	Total.		
Award of compensation (under section 10):—					
Fatal accidents . .	1	...	...	...	1
Permanent disablement .	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary disablement .	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1	...	...	...	1
Distribution (under section 8) .	1	1	1	1	...
Commutation (under section 7)	...	...	...	...	...
Review (under section 6) .	...	...	...	...	...
Recovery of compensation (under section 31).	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	1	1	1	...

APPENDIX XII.

Return B.

Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923).

Registration of agreements by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1930.

Applications for registration of agreements relating to	Filed.	Registered as filed.	Total disposed of.
Payment of compensation for permanent disablement .	...	...	...
Payment of compensation for temporary disablement .	1	1	1
Commutation of half-monthly payments . . .	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Return C.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (VIII OF 1923).

Proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Province of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st December 1930.

Number of persons in each wage-class to whom compensation was awarded.

(Commutation, Review, etc., cases should be excluded.)

Assumed wage (see Schedule IV).	Number of Persons.			
	For temporary disablement.	For permanent disablement.	For fatal accidents.	Total numbers.
Rs. A. P.		ADULTS		
8 0 0				
10 0 0				
12 0 0				
15 4 0				
20 0 0				
25 0 0	3	..	..	3
30 0 0				
35 0 0				
40 0 0				
46 4 0	..	..	1	1
55 0 0				
65 0 0				
75 0 0				
83 5 4				
Total Adults .	3	..	1	4
Rs. A. P.		MINORS		
8 0 0			Enter under total only.	
10 0 0				
12 0 0				
15 4 0				
20 0 0				
25 0 0				
30 0 0				
35 0 0				
40 0 0				
46 4 0				
55 0 0				
65 0 0				
75 0 0				
83 5 4				
Total Minors .				
GRAND TOTALS .	3	...	1	4

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1930.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Lora-lai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1930.	Total 1929.	Total 1928.
Rioting, 147-148	5	...	1	1	...	...	7	7	9
Murder, 302	20	64	8	23	3	...	118	173	160
Murder, attempt, 307	13	5	7	15	1	...	41	31	39
Culpable Homicide, 304	24	...	58	...	...	...	82	45	30
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	614	48	40	109	...	...	811	765	682
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	64	...	...	2	...	...	66	51	43
Rape, 376	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	55	31
Unnatural offences, 377	13	3	...	1	...	1	18	19	22
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	422	480	528	98	15	22	1,563	1,507	2,030
Robbery, 392 to 394	...	...	23	12	...	...	35	39	33
Dacoity with murder, 396	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	9	3
Dacoity, other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402.	40	2	...	...	1	...	43	37	20
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	116	2	1	11	...	...	130	89	159
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	19	5	80	101	5	...	210	231	57
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460.	...	18	4	...	...	...	22	1	5
Criminal trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	98	5	25	21	...	1	150	80	71
Adultery, 497		14	3	14	...	...	31	...	...
Total 1930	1,463	646	776	408	26	24	3,343	...	...
Total 1929	1,215	593	873	380	11	67	...	3,139	...
Total 1928	933	1,178	1,017	207	7	42	...	...	3,384

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1930, as compared with 1929 :—

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Pending from the previous year	535	567	7	15	90	40	17	19	80	146	16	10
Instituted during the year .	4,749	4,962	243	337	264	301	60	81	5,026	4,839	110	154
Total .	5,284	5,529	250	352	354	341	77	100	5,106	4,985	126	164
Disposed of during the year .	4,715	4,949	235	346	314	*302	58	86	4,960	4,848	116	158
Transferred to Jirga Register	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the close of the year	567	580	15	6	40	39	19	14	146	137	10	6

* Excluding 14 Review Cases.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to 29

Name of District.	Country spirits.						Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,16,660	2,400	53,076	2,72,136	...	2,72,136	49,630	4,505	54,135	5,112	15,333	20,445	3 46,716
Sibi	24,494	...	7,468	31,962	...	31,962	...	...	...	...	435	435	32,397
Loralai	13,743	...	3,514	17,257	...	17,257	...	...	...	...	558	558	17,815
Zhob	14,009	...	6,307	20,316	...	20,316	...	...	...	2,100	876	2,976	23,292
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	4,672	...	1,000	5,672	...	5,672	...	...	...	...	102	102	5,774
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	5,110	...	1,170	6,280	...	6,280	...	...	...	...	100	100	6,380
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,78,688	2,400	72,535	3,53,623	...	3,53,623	49,630	4,505	54,135	7,212	17,404	24,616	4,32,374
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	2,84,932	2,400	1,01,100	3,88,432	13,670	4,02,102	53,673	4,910	58,583	66	24,955	25,021	4,85,706
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I.—Revenue for 1930-31.

are gross.)

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines: License fees for medicated wines.	Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines: Total of column 15.	Sale proceeds of excise opium: Cost price.	Sale proceeds of excise opium: Duty.	Opium: License fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Opium: Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium (druggists' permits).	Opium: Total receipts from opium.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Ganja. Duty.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Charas. Duty.	Hemp drugs: Sale proceeds: Bhang. Duty.	Hemp drugs: License fees wholesale and retail from— Ganja, Charas and Bhang.	Hemp drugs: Warehouse dues.	Hemp drugs: Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	+Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 29.	Deduct from column 30: Refunds.	Deduct from column 30: Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. 50	Rs. 50	Rs. 9,234	Rs. 16,386	Rs. 16,565	Rs. 120	Rs. 42,305	Rs. 40	Rs. 18,030	Rs. 640	Rs. 23,651	Rs. ...	Rs. 42,391	Rs. 112	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,31,574	Rs. 210	Rs. 40,857	Rs. 3,90,507
...	...	1,406	2,494	1,335	...	5,235	50	7,446	600	3,705	20	11,821	10	...	49,463	...	5,721	43,742
...	...	9[illegible]5	1,765	1,223	...	3,183	...	2,845	...	2,424	...	5,269	...	...	27,067	...	4,983	22.084
...	...	995	1,765	1,008	...	3,768	...	1,872	38	2,073	...	3,983	1	...	31,044	...	995	30,049
...	...	108	192	165	...	465	...	...	...	600	...	600	...	...	6,839	...	108	6,731
...	...	1,946	3,454	...	...	5,400	...	950	...	...	...	950	...	...	6,350	...	1,946	4,404
...	...	151	269	85	...	505	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	6,970	...	151	6,819
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,915	−8,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		473	−473
50	50	12,889	22,871	20,381	120	56,361	90	30,193	1,278	32,568	20	64,149	123		5,52,957	210	62,203	4,90,544
...	...	1,946	3,454	...	...	5,400	...	950	...	...	...	950	...	...	6,350	...	1,946	4,404
44	44	13,552	22,868	24,830	180	61,250	...	26,907	1,060	36,317	17	64,30[illegible]	242	4	6,11,547	2,860	41,912	5,66,775
...	...	1,728	2,892	...	...	4,620	...	4,048	20	...	...	4,068	...	..	8,688	...	1,728	6,960

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division & District.	Manufacture of Liquor—number of			Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of					Country liquors — Number of shops licensed for retail sale of	
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Liquors, other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent.)	Spirits under out-still system (permanent.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	...	12	1	1	1	9	...
Sibi	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	23	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	...
Zhob	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	...
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
Total	1	1	...	2	16	5	5	5	46	...
Total of previous year	1	1	1	2	16	5	5	5	43	5

XVII.

Shops and licenses for 1930-31.

	Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—number for sale of		
	Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	2	1	11	11	22	2	20	2	25	7	7	7	7	16	2	2
	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	12	20	20	20	...	...	...
	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	4	5	5	5	5	...	...	...
	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
	2	2	26	11	22	13	20	2	39	32	36	40	40	16	2	2
	2	1	25	15	24	12	25	2	37	34	36	42	42	16	3	2

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1930-31.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and Establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and services other than rewards. Construction and repairs of buildings.	Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	9,682	1,589	4,141	16,207	4	9,234	40,857
Sibi	2,471	1,507	...	297	40	1,406	5,721
Loralai	2,711	1,190	...	87	...	995	4,983
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	995	995
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	1,946
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Revenue Commissioner's office	6,342	2,287	...	286	...	...	8,915
Treasury Officer Quetta	...	...	...	473	...	...	473
Total	21,206	6,573	4,141	17,350	44	12,889	62,203
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	1,946
Total of Previous year	17,613	6,046	756	3,935	10	13,552	41,912
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,728

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 7.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Name of District.	Country spirits.							Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.		
	Issues in Imperial gallons.							Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.				
	At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 30° U. P.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin	21,272	1,675	...	20,484·8	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	9,258	2,722	74,225	1,666	1,01,071	23	3,228	9
Sibi	2,865	...	...	2,578·5				368	95	1,156	1	1,373	...	144	...
Loralai	1,362	100	...	1,305·8				448	112	1,835	...	252	...	117	..
Zhob	1,460	...	...	1,314·0				406	81	1,351	606	338	...	...	...
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	497	...	...	447·3				74	5	244	...	145	...	...	...
Kalat State	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	530	...	...	477·0				14	...	67	...	16	...	...	...
Total	27,986	1,775	...	26,607·4				10,588	3,015	78,878	*2,273	1,03,195	23	3,489	9
Kalat State	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	29,237	3,443	1,876	30,663·8				10,745	3,068	76,317	98	1,06,312	20	2,639	8
Kalat State	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes 1654 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces

XVIII.

IV.–Consumption, Rates of duties and prices, 1930-31.

Opium and other drugs.

Issues in seers of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. Cost price.	Duty.	Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Charas. Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Ganja. Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Bhang. Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price of seer.	Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Grains.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Grs.
427	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	7,156·67	866·88	20	60	3·44	10	50	430·25	1	6 8	135·4
65	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	...	202·24	20	60	...	10	50	457·55	1	6 8	...
46	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	...	99·12	20	60	...	10	50	47·43	1	6 8	...
46	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	...	97·80	20	60	...	10	50	30·70	1	6 8	...
5	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	...	26·50	20	60	...	10	50	34·41	1	6 8	...
90	...	...	...		216·50	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	...	...	...
7	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	...	13·95	20	60	·04	10	50	9·75	1	6 8	...
596	21 10 0	38 6 0	100 0 0	7,156·67	1,306·58	20	60	3·48	10	50	1,010·09	1	6 8	135·4
90	...	...	...	–	216·50	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	...	...	...
604	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	2,470	1,2[illegible]7·73	20	60	9·84	10	50	1,085·75	1	6 8	459
77	...	...	...	...	202·38	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	...	...	...

and 407 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

Enclosure to Imperial Return IV.—Consumption.

I.—Rates of duty—

For consumption in all areas except in the following cases for which rates shall be as shown against each of them :—

10° under proof .	Rs. 9-9 per gallon.
20° do .	Rs. 8-8 do.

(*i*) For consumption in the Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—

10° under proof .	Rs. 6-2 per gallon.
20° do. .	Rs. 5-8 do.

(*ii*) For consumption by special permit holders :—

10° under proof .	Rs. 13-6 per gallon.
20° do. .	Rs. 12-1 do.

(*iii*) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—

20° under proof .	Rs. 7-0 per gallon.*

II.—Cost price per London Proof—

(*a*) For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	2	8	10	2	9	4
20° do. .	2	8	7	2	9	3

(*b*) For liquor issued from the Bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	2	9	11	2	12	9
20° do. .	2	9	3	2	9	3

III.—Retail price per London Proof gallon—

(*a*) All areas except Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	15	13	6	16	10	8
20° do. .	16	14	0	16	14	0

(*b*) Nasirabad Sub-division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	13	5	4	13	5	4
20° do. .	14	1	0	14	1	0

* The concession was withdrawn with effect from 1st November 1930.

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1930-31.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.									Exports.			
	Duty-paid.						In bond.			Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind.			
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		Total.		From (1) Punjab. (2) North-West Frontier Province.	From Bombay Presidency.	Total.	To—		Total	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.				Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	gallons	Rs. A. P.	L. P. gallons	Rs. A. P.	gallons	Rs. A. P.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	gal-lons	Rs.	gal-lons	Rs.
Beer . . .	715·6	357 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	309	...	...
Whisky . .	7·5	131 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Charas . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) 38 29 $9\frac{6}{20}$ (2) 7 4 $7\frac{16}{20}$	...	45 34 $1\frac{2}{20}$	...	...	...	...
Ganja . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0 from Ahmednagar.	0 9 0	...	...	...	..
Bhang . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 37 12 from Sind.	31 37 12	...	...	...	...
Rum (Rosa) . .	...	...	1,690·7	24,638 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Rectified Spirit .	...	...	10·0	330 5 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .													

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District. 1	Area in square miles. Out-still system. 2	Area in square miles. Distillery system. 3 Urban.	Area in square miles. Distillery system. 3 Rural.	Population (in thousands). Out-still system. 4	Population (in thousands). Distillery system. 5 Urban.	Population (in thousands). Distillery system. 5 Rural.	Number of square — Country spirit. Out-still area. 6	Number of square — Country spirit. Distillery area. 7 Urban.	Number of square — Country spirit. Distillery area. 7 Rural.
Quetta-Pishin .	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	60,272	87,269	...	3·9	1,300·1
Sibi . . .	...	...	3,919	...	...	87,781	...	...	170·4
Loralai . .	...	...	7,525	...	...	86,087	...	...	1,505
Zhob . .	...	...	10,315	...	...	57,963	...	..	2,578·8
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	...	359	...	...	4,688	...	...	119·7
Chagai . .	...	...	19,622	...	...	24,224	...	...	9,811
Total .	...	19·5	46,940·5	...	60,272	3,48,012	...	3·9	1,144·9
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,727·8	3·9	1,007·9

XX.

Return V for 1930-31.

miles per shop.								Number of shops per 10,000 of population.									
								Country spirit.									
Opium. 8		Ganja. 9		Charas. 10		Bhang. 11		Out-still area. 12	Distillery area. 13		Opium. 14		Ganja. 15		Charas. 16	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	...	·83	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46	
...	326·6	...	196·0	..	196·0	...	196·0	...	...	2·62	...	1·37	...	2·28	...	2·28	
...	1,505	...	1,505	...	1,505	...	1,505	...	...	·58	...	·58	...	·58	...	·58	
...	2,578·8	...	...	...	2,578·8	...	2,578·8	...	...	·69	...	·69	...	...	...	·69	
...	179·5	...	179·5	...	179·5	...	179·5	...	...	6·40	...	4·27	...	4·27	...	4·27	
...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	...	·83	...	·83	...	·83	...	·83	
6·5	1,611·7	6·5	1,422·4	6·5	1,268·7	6·5	1,268·7	...	·83	1·18	·5	·83	·5	·95	·5	1·06	
6·5	1,514·2	6·5	1,422·4	6·5	1,203·6	6·5	1,203·6	·93	1·02	1·35	·6	·93	·6	·99	·6	1·17	

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population. Bhang.		Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals). Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Average taxation: Country spirit (distillery area). Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.								
Quetta-Pishin .	·5	·46	15·55	·29	·002	·59	·29	10·58	2·59	13·17
Sibi . . .	...	2·28	3·26	·07	...	·23	·52	9·50	2·90	12·40
Loralai . .	...	·58	1·70	·05	...	·12	·06	10·52	2·69	13·21
Zhob . .	...	·69	2·52	·08	...	·17	·05	10·51	4·80	15·31
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	...	4·27	10·60	0·11	...	·57	·73	10·44	2·24	12·68
Chagai . .	...	·83	2·19	·03	...	·06	·04	10·71	2·45	13·16
Total .	·5	1·06	7·29	·15	·001	·32	·25	10·47	2·73	13·20
Total of previous year.	·6	1·17	9·9	·16	·003	·33	·28	9·80	3·48	13·28

XX—*contd.*

Return V for 1930-31—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 30 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
38·38	38·79	77·17	10·0	Noted in column 33.	10·00	20·0	18·21	38·21	1·0	Noted in column 33.	1·0	2·03
38·38	20·54	58·92	10·0		10·0	20·0	5·62	25·62	1·0		1·0	·56
38·38	26·52	64·90	10·0		10·0	20·0	16·54	36·54	1·0		1·0	·13
38·38	21·91	60·29	10·0		10·0	20·0	16·12	36·12	1·0		1·0	·54
38·38	33·00	71·38	10·0		10·0	20·0	9·85	29·85	1·0		1·0	1·46
38·38	12·14	50·52	10·0		10·0	20·0	3·59	23·59	1·0		1·0	·29
38·38	34·20	72·58	10·0		10·0	20·0	14·04	34·04	1·0		1·0	1·37
37·56	41·11	78·67	...		...	20·89	15·23	36·12	·98		·98	1·59

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1930-31.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.			Remarks.
	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold. To the public and licensed vendors. Imported.				Made in India.					
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quetta-Pishin	11	301	2,202	110	50,931	23	3,929	1	1,01,689*	...	* Includes issues to :—
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	gallons.
Loralai	2	23	106	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	Sind . . . 618
Zhob	2	...	8	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	Troops . . . 64,703
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,321
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1930-31	15	324	2,316	110	51,848	23	3,929	1	1,01,689	...	
Total for 1929-30	14	402	2,455	105	45,905	9	2,434	2	1,04,400	392	

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and

Name of District.	FOREIGN SPIRITS AND — Sold under Shop — On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.		
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin . .	11	2,368	6,199	185	9,878	113	15,394	1	...	156	11	624	44	6,445	1
Sibi	4	91	335	...	953	1	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Loralai . . .	3	88	326	2	903	...	20	1	1	82	...	320	...	232	...
Zhob	6	76	382	7	1,007	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	1	3	65	...	159	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chagai	1	...	11	...	4	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total for 1930-31 . .	26	2,626	7,318	194	12,904	114	16,956	2	1	188	11	944	44	6,677	6
Total for 1929-30 . .	25	2,583	6,787	151	10,395	324	9,758	2	6	408	83	1,544	...	3,595	8

XXII.

Statement B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1930-31.

FERMENTED LIQUORS. licenses. Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms. Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Rum.	Beer.	Sold under other sorts of licenses, viz., Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Military canteens and association bar licenses. No. of licenses.	Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Fermented liquors only. No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	1	...	8	...	12	54	53	363	31	11,801	...	31	64,741	2	*5,753	* Imported . 983 Indian . 4,770 Total . 5,753
4	33	...	188	...	293	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	9	...	8	1	4	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	85	...	29	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	47	...	353	...	342	60	57	373	31	11,846	...	31	64,742	2	5,753	
5	58	...	487	...	559	67	72	638	60	16,481	...	71	72,359	2	4,403	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Provincial Statement "C".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1930-31.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1931.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	1,47,541	83	17	77	16	62	13	38	6
(a) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs	34,881	59	22	67	25	51	19	23	7
(b) Quetta Cantonment	25,391	12	6	10	5	11	5	15	6
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i)	87,269	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi District	87,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	86,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	57,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	24,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Result of the New Abkari System.—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents).	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,89,806	3,99,702	3,51,223
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building).	960	5,192	17,759	27,268	31,477

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1930-31.

Tincture Opium.				Tincture Camphor Co.				Morphia.				Various Ipecac.			
lbs.	oz.	z.	M.	lbs.	oz.	z.	M.	lbs.	oz.	z.	gr.	lbs.	oz.	z.	gr.
10	12	4	27	05	15	0	30	0	0	0	30	4	1	6	20

NOTE.—This is exclusive of opium used for veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Receipts.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1930-31.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1930-31.	Actual for 1929-30.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	Customs	...	939	3,965	...	3,026	
II	Taxes on Income	1,74,000	1,60,353	1,88,828	...	28,475	
III	Salt	...	110	354	...	244	
IV	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	
V	Land Revenue	10,86,000	9,02,461	10,95,913	...	1,93,452	
VI	Excise	6,36,000	5,66,788	6,75,693	...	1,08,905	
VII	Stamps	1,81,000	1,75,627	1,77,323	...	1,696	
VIII	Forests	27,000	29,297	29,300	...	3	
IX	Registration	7,000	6,521	6,313	208	...	
XIII	Works for which capital accounts are kept	81,000	54,816	55,090	...	274	

XIV	Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,000	506	799	...	293	
XVI	Interests	40,000	24,150	29,078	...	4,928	
XVII	Administration of Justice	32,000	31,310	36,160	...	4,850	
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlement . . .	5,000	11,641	4,596	7,045	...	
XIX	Police	11,000	7,336	10,288	...	2,952	
XXI	Education	44,000	41,388	43,551	...	2,163	
XXII	Medical	5,000	4,245	5,122	...	877	
XXIV	Agriculture	15,000	13,008	15,706	...	2,698	
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments . . .	3,000	2,078	2,533	...	455	
XXVII	Currency	2,000	1,311	1,758	...	447	
XXX	Civil Works	52,000	62,577	64,609	...	2,032	
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation . .	14,000	18,627	19,418	...	791	
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,387	4,222	165	...	
XXXV	Miscellaneous	55,000	60,722	49,728	10,994	...	
XXIII	Public Health	...	...	52	18,412	52	
	Total .	24,75,000	21,80,198	25,20,399	...	3,58,613	Net decrease—Rs. 3,40,201.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Expenditure.

Account Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1930-31.	Actual (Provisional) for 1930-31.	Actual for 1929-30.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue .	4,18,000	3,92,702	3,92,238	464	...	
II. Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—						
A.—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Excise	74,000	64,883	42,251	22,632	...	
C.—Stamps	3,000	2,994	2,837	157	...	
D.—Forests	42,000	41,721	37,651	4,070	...	
E.—Registration	3,000	3,257	3,143	114	...	
III. General Administration	1,63,000	1,62,730	1,63,038	...	308	
IV. Administration of Justice	72,000	71,078	72,549	...	1,471	
V. Jails and Convict Settlements . { Non-voted .	600	600	600	...	...	
V. Jails and Convict Settlements . { Voted . .	2,92,400	2,47,929	1,19,435	1,28,494	...	
VI. Police . . . . . { Non-voted .	19,600	18,771	7,205	11,566	...	
VI. Police . . . . . { Voted . .	12,34,400	12,99,818	11,65,041	1,34,777	...	
VII. Ecclesiastical	34,000	34,811	35,424	...	613	
VIII. Political	15,70,000	15,93,307	15,74,827	18,480	...	
IX. Frontier Watch and Ward	30,34,000	29,28,180	28,93,382	34,798	...	
X Education . . . . . { Non-voted .	18,600	20,510	20,367	143	...	
X Education . . . . . { Voted . .	3,73,400	3,50,847	3,34,927	15,920	...	
XI Medical and Public Health . { Non-voted .	35,700	32,803	26,326	6,477	...	
XI Medical and Public Health . { Voted . .	3,83,300	3,06,245	3,06,988	...	743	
XII. Agriculture and Scientific Departments—						
A.—Agricultural Experimental Farms. .	17,100	16,092	17,632	...	1,540	

B.—Agricultural Experiments	40,000	15,304	...	15,304	...	
C.—Destruction of Locusts	...	4,664	33,406	...	28,742	
D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show.	4,300	3,430	4,270	...	840	
E.—Establishment Charges paid to other Governments Departments, etc.	...	1,438	...	1,438	...	
F.—Veterinary Charges	81,700	69,601	74,573	...	4,972	
G.—Agricultural Works	900	1,075	1,227	...	152	
H.—Museum	6,800	7,239	6,477	762	...	
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, etc.	4,200	5,800	4,058	1,742	...	
J.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments—						
I(*i*)—Provincial Statistics	20,000	22,137	21,720	417	...	
K.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	
XIII. Miscellaneous — *Non-voted*	1,81,500	1,81,500	1,81,500	...	...	
XIII. Miscellaneous — *Voted*	85,500	96,903	80,921	15,982	...	
Expenditure incurred in Other Demands—						
Taxes on Income	20,000	19,217	19,497	...	280	
Irrigation — *Non-voted*	1,15,000	1,69,254	1,23,143	46,111	...	
Irrigation — *Voted*	6,30,000	5,40,408	3,18,060	2,22,348	...	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,75,000	3,66,266	2,46,438	1,19,828	...	
Interest on other obligations	23,000	...	19,005	...	19,005	
Currency	2,000	1,456	1,580	...	124	
Civil Works — *Non-voted*	2,000	1,845	1,097	748	...	
Civil Works — *Voted*	6,80,000	7,12,148	15,47,891	...	8,35,743	
Frontier Watch and Ward	12,53,000	9,68,934	8,27,263	1,41,671	...	
Territorial and Political Pensions	37,000	37,765	37,530	235	...	
Superannuation allowances and Pensions	64,000	92,918	76,494	16,424	...	
Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,204	1,222	...	18	
Interest on Works for which no capital accounts are kept—						
Customs	15,000	13,395	12,819	576	...	
Census — *Non-voted*	28,000	59,096	...	59,096	...	
Census — *Voted*	37,000					
Total	1,13,95,000	1,09,82,275	1,08,56,052	10,20,774	8,94,551	Net increase—Rs. 1,26,223.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Contagious Diseases during the year 1929-30 and 1930-31.

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
1. Tatenas	4	4	...	...
2. Anthrax . . .	...	...	1	1
Bovines.				
1. Rinderpest . . .	4	4	10	...
2. Foot and mouth disease .	522	...	5,288	112
3. Anthrax . . .	2	2	1	1
4. Black quarter . .	12	4	...	...
5. Other contagious diseases .	83	20	60	2
Others.				
1. Anthrax . . .	912	912	1,392	1,314
2. Sheep pox . . .	1,146	115	1,656	595
3. Goat and sheep scab .	4,224	286	10,415	1,310
4. Camel Mange . . .	37	3	...	...
5. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.	1,466	860	1,012	827
6. Foot and mouth disease .	954	...	6,358	471
7. Wire worm . . .	5,309	903	25,717	2,285
8. Liver Fluke . . .	47,874	9,958	3,960	520
9. Other contagious diseases .	3,486	249	447	41
10. Rabies	...	...	...	...
Total .	66,035	13,320	56,317	7,479

APPENDIX XXIX.

Provincial Stallions and the mares covered by them during the year 1930-31 in Baluchistan.

Serial No.	Name of Stallions.	Number of mares covered.				
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District	Loralai District.	Chagai District.	Total.
1	Count Palatine	19	7	...	...	26
2	Foreign Legion	32	10	...	...	42
3	Meadow Arab	23	30	...	...	53
4	Cicero Arab	19	32	...	...	51
5	Arabian Knight Arab	38	22	...	...	60
6	Atheling Arab	41	18	...	...	59
7	Kalat Arab	...	2	...	...	2
8	Techorlu Arab	5	18*	...	...	23
9	Maharaj Kathiawar	...	24	...	35	59
10	Confidential Kathiawar	...	...	12*	...	12
11	Karchief Kathiawar	...	...	27	...	27
12	Manak Kathiawar	...	...	35	...	35
	Total	177	163	74	35	419

* Destroyed.

APPENDIX XXX.

Income-tax.

—	1929-30.			1930-31.			Remarks.
	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	4,294	...	4,294	16,203	...	16,203	
Reduced	*1,027	...	1,027	†2,789	...	†2,789	*Written off as irrecoverable.
Balance .	3,267	...	3,267	13,414	...	13,414	† Section 27 . . . Rs. 2,734 A. 0 P. 0 Written off . . Rs. 55 A. 0 P. 0
Assessment during the year . . .	1,21,929	24,848	1,46,777	80,533	14,530	95,063	
Penalties under Section 46 (1) . . .	1,127	...	1,127	3,860	...	3,860	
Miscellaneous Receipts	6	...	6	2	...	2	
Total Demand	1,26,329	24,848	1,51,177	97,809	14,530	1,12,339	‡ Out of 456 private assessees, 151 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46(1) were imposed in 28 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 7 cases.
Arrears at the close of the year . .	16,203	...	16,203	10,668	...	10,668	
Excess collections	483	...	483	646	...	646	
Net collection	1,04,438	24,848	1,29,286	87,787	14,530	1,02,317	
Assessment per assessee works out to—							
Officials exclusive of tax deducted at source.	...	...	82	...	...	103	
Others	...	...	277	...	...	210	§ Out of 456 private assessees 137 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 2 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 1 case.
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	...	...	1,031	...	...	1,036	
Number of officials found liable to tax . .	...	...	88	...	...	77	
Number of others	...	...	‡456	...	...	§456	
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year—							
Official	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Others	...	...	35	...	...	220	

Details of net collection amounting to Rs. 1,02,317.

	Rs.
Income Tax, *vide* Statement of Provincial Revenue and Receipts for March 1931	1,01,202
Miscellaneous receipts, *vide* Statements of Provincial Revenue and Receipts for March 1931	2
Credited by various Political Agents on account of tax recovered from Local Fund employees	266
Credited at Lahore by Church Missionery Society	479
Credited at Bombay by Burmah Shell Coy., Karachi	68
Credited at Calcutta by Mr. Sillar	300
Total . .	1,02,317

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing for the previous (1929-30) and the current (1930-31) years the capital value of the buildings, water supplies and electrical installations, maintained and the expenditure on the minor works and maintenance, including operation of installations under various sub-heads of Head 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	87,82,535	96,15,665
Water Supply Installations	10,77,967	10,41,911
Electrical Installations	2,18,198	2,68,819
Total	1,00,78,700	1,09,26,395

Expenditure.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings— Customs	2,094	1,634	80	1,979
Taxes	4,726	...	...	...
Land Revenue	25,177	22,424	9,267	24,102
General Administration	43,626	81,321	39,304	1,04,188
Administration of Justice	838	8,673	654	7,157
Jails	3,548	2,614	3,168	18,275
Police	11,637	43,997	24,519	34,030
Ecclesiastical	...	894	...	53
Political	22,429	20,685	4,462	31,442
Education	14,762	6,924	9,465	6,890
Medical	32,038	32,198	23,476	32,039
Public Health	...	30,278	...	25,988
Civil Works—Buildings	12,220	11,861	33,032	2,588
Miscellaneous Departments	430	34,137	1,871	50,318
Scientific Department	195	...	...	...
Aviation	...	...	811	7,611
Agriculture	304	445	11,209	...
Total	1,74,024	2,98,085	1,61,318	3,46,660

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing for the previous (1929-30) and the current (1930-31) years the capital value of the Buildings maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital value of Buildings maintained . . .	12,42,492	14,03,221

Expenditure.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	26,220	58,444	23,455	54,673
Total .	26,220	58,444	23,455	54,673

APPENDIX C.

Road Statement for Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.			Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	
	I. Origin-Quetta.				
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah S. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12. Yaru 24½. Saranan 32. Killa Abdullah 57. Shalabagh 60. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 79.	79	...	...	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snow-bound.
	(*a*) Samungli Link (Cant. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	...	5½	...	
	(*b*) Ghazaband road (M. 8 Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32, Gulistan 42½.	...	34½	...	Lora crossing bad.
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatiza .	...	...	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	...	7	...	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (From M. 24½) .	6½	...	...	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	...	7½	...	Irrigation tank,
	(*g*) Branch from M. 35½ to Malozai.	...	6½	...	Irrigation pumping station.
	(*h*) Saranan Link (M. 31 Pishin)	...	9	...	
	(*i*) Gulistan Link (M. 38½-49½) .	...	20	...	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra Link (M. 55¼ Chaman) Ghani aba 69. Ting Kach 75. Bogra spring 83. Chaman 90.	...	35	...	Very steep,
	(*k*) Shalabagh Link (M. 60—M. 64).	...	4	...	Very steep.
	(*l*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	...	1½	...	Kandhar 70 miles on.
	Carried over .	85½	130½	17½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.			Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	
	Brought forward .	85½	130½	17½	
	I. Origin-Quetta—*contd.*				
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road-Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 61. Hindubagh 74. Nisai 94. Killa Saifulla 115. Akhtarzai 125. Kalu Killa 141. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159. Muzzaferpur 173. Badinzai 189. Fortsandeman 205.	191	...	...	Khan Mehterzai pass apt to be snow-bound. Nallah crossing M. 160-190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab Link from M. 46 to Pishin.	...	24	..	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	...	1½	...	
	(*c*) Murgha Faquirzai road from M.93.	...	35	...	Militia Post.
	(*d*) Continuation to Loe Band .	...	...	25	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifullah R. S. Branch from M.115.	1½	...	...	
	(*f*) Sharan Joghezai Branch from Killa Saifullah.	...	...	35	Militia Post.
	(*g*) Continuation to Ashewat .	...	...	33	Militia Post.
	(*h*) Killa Saifullah Pass road (M.117 Loralai). Meets Speraragha road near Chanali 131. Sirki Jangal 142. Loralai 156.	39	...	...	Railhead to Loralai is 42½ miles.
	(*i*) Maratangi Link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama road.	26	...	...	Loralai-Fortsandeman by this.
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart Lytton road-Smallam Junction Harnai road). Gandak 15. Saratangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	100½	...	...	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter liable to spates in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi Branch from Ziarat .	...	...	21	To Railway.
	Carried over .	44[illegible]½	191	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.			Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	
	Brought forward .	443½	191	131½	
	I. **Origin-Quetta**—*contd.*				
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob road-M. 131 Killa Saifullah Pass road) Khanozai 46. Yusaf Kach 51. Mallozai 55. Speraragha 69. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifullah Pass road 105. Loralai 130.	...	89	...	Speraragha Pass snowbound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13½.	10	...	...	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nallah Branch from M. 6½.	...	1½	...	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 13½. Kolepur 26½. Mach 41. Bibinani 56. Kirta 68. Kundlani 76. Rindli 86. Sibi 102.	102	...	...	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail Branch from M. 41½.	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge Branch from Sibi	...	8	...	
7	Kalat (M. 8 Bolan road-Mastung) Sariab 8. Mian Ghundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	...	...	Continues in Kalat State charge : see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung R. S. Branch .	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines Branch	1	...	...	
8	Chagai (M. 19½ Kalat road-border at Mirjawa) Karrak 34. Sheikh wasil 40. Kirdagap 55. Galongur 72. Kishangi 80. Nushki 91. Ahmadwal 102. Nal Chauki 122½. Padag Chauki 152. Dalbandin 230. Nok Kundi 335. Jazak wells 411. Mirjawa border post 422.	...	402½	...	Road made up to Dalbandin : bad beyond, continues to Mirjawa town 423. Duzdap 475.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post Branch from M. 43.	...	18	...	
	(*b*) Panjpai Branch from M. 45 .	...	5	...	
	Carried over .	583½	715	131½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	583½	715	131½	
	I. Origin-Quetta—*concld.*				
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	...	2½	...	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	...	1½	...	
	(*e*) Kharan road from Ahmedwal	...	69	...	
	(*f*) Chagai Branch from M. 228 .	...	35	...	
	(*g*) Sohtegan road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road. Gwalishtap 38½. Shtegan 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Plantak 158½. Grawag road 219. Panjgur 226.	...	219½	...	To Gwalishtap in Chagai: remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat Branch from M. 411. Saindak 419½. Kirtaka 448. Maki 466. Las-Kanal 473. Robat 491.	...	90	...	Old trade route built by Webb Ware.
	(*i*) Kacha Link from M. 449 to 459 of Robat Branch.	...	20½	...	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	II. Origin-Loralai.				
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawi 8. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna post 39. Torkhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	...	...	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station Link from M. 1½.	1½	...	...	
	(*b*) Link to Duki road from M. 17½.	...	3	...	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjami Tahsil from M. 18¾.	...	1	...	
10	Gurlama (Loralai-Fortsandeman) Lahor 10½. Maratangi 25. Zara 43. Murgha 58½. Zarozai 71. Lakaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fortsandeman 114.	114	...	...	
	(*a*) Musa Khel Branch from M. 58½.	...	30	...	Tehsil.
	Carried over .	754	1187	131½	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	754	1187	131½	
	II. Origin-Loralai—*contd.*				
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road—Barkhan).	...	130	...	
	Wahar 20. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sara Daka 60. Kingri 82. Rankan 98. Rakbni 113½. Barkhan 145.				
	(*a*) Mekhtar Link from M. 49 to M. 58½ Gurlama road.	...	21	...	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 113½.	...	2½	...	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri Branch from Barkhan	...	21	...	
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan) Bhogao 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 41. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86. Barkhan 118.	...	99	...	Distance 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu Branch from M. 105 .	...	10	...	
	III Origin-Fort Sandeman.				
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman-Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob river 5½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 17. Dargai China 24. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 56.	55	...	...	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Moghalkot) Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 34½. Moghalkot 50½.	...	...	...	Old road now broken continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar. (M. 104 Gurlama road border at Kato Dabra) Kapip 10. Manikhawa 26. Dhanasar 47. Kato Dabra 47½	...	16	23½	Class C beyond Manikhawa. Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Daraban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	...	...	...	Militia Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Marsinzai 21. Bakram Khel 26. Pasta 29. Shinghar 32.	...	29	3	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Shaighaloo. (Fort Sandeman-(Shaighalo).	...	21	5	Under construction.
	Total .	809	1539½	163	

NOTES.

The Kalat road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangochar 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(*a*) Panjgur road beyond Sorab—Jangal 184. Nag 241. Panjgur 321 (Marked Chitkan on maps).

(*b*) Karachi road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Viatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 333. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 347½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki: Distances from Karachi—Hab Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmiani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjgur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Turbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Makran border defence roads maintained by A. P. A. Makran from civil funds:—

(*a*) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(*b*) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag road 20½ miles.

(*c*) Sar-i-Parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur road 41½.

(*d*) Gar post branch from M. 29. Sar-i-Parom road 15 miles.

(*e*) Jiunri road from Tump (116 miles). Panjgur Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Kachhi areas.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmoor railway 49 miles with continuation (29 miles) to Singsilla.

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